

Polish Leaders Caution Against Further Protests

By Thomas W. Netter
The Associated Press

WARSAW — Polish Communist leaders, in their first major speeches since July's reform-oriented party congress, warned Tuesday that new protests could cause "national tragedy" and accused the independent Solidarity of intending to seize power.

The character of the latest actions and the enunciations of many leaders testify that Solidarity is going on to the road of adventurism, said Janina Janczyk, a Solidarity member, said in Warsaw at a meeting of the party's new 200-member Central Committee.

"We must be prepared for further actions aimed at weakening the [central] power and gradually taking it over," he said.

Stanislaw Kania, the party leader, who had been reported ill, earlier opened the meeting by saying that failure to find a way to restore calm "could lead to the largest national tragedy."

The tough words of party leaders considered moderates were the first indication of the direction the party leadership could take after the congress, which was widely hailed as reform-oriented and marked by unprecedented democratic elections.

Meeting Extended
Solidarity, which was expected to end Tuesday a two-day session of its national leaders studying ways out of the country's food crisis, extended the meeting to complete resolutions on government relations and an economic plan of action, union officials said.

Local Solidarity chapters gave mixed signals of their intentions, indicating that some had begun operating independently. A chapter in the city of Lublin declared a strike alert despite a request by national union leaders for a ban on protest actions.

The tough tone of Mr. Kania's brief opening remarks at the party meeting, and the main speech delivered by Mr. Barcikowski, indicated that some leaders might be disinclined after a wave of strikes and protests over food shortages.

In his speech, broadcast by Warsaw television, Mr. Kania said: "We must muster all forces to bring to a halt as soon as possible the process of deterioration in the situation, to counteract the acute difficulties felt by each and every Polish family."

He added: "There is a new element in Poland. Its streets are no longer quiet. We must find a way to make the streets quiet, or it could lead to the largest national tragedy."

Shoulder Accusation
Mr. Barcikowski accused the union of slandering the party, weakening the leadership, paralyzing the economy and undermining the parliament and Poland's relations with its East European allies.

"Today, some Solidarity leaders openly proclaim anti-Soviet statements," he said. "A while ago they were saying these are provocations. Solidarity should seek provocateurs among themselves."

As Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the government's chief labor negotiator, did this past weekend, Mr. Barcikowski raised the question of whether the party should pursue its current line of dialogue, instead of force, in dealing with the union.

Solidarity leaders are continuing attacks on the authorities while refusing "constructive discussion," he said, and this "must lead toward upsetting the line of understanding."

Beirut Attacked
After Mr. Reagan's initial embargo on F-16s on June 10, congressional sources said he was prepared to lift the suspension of the arms and allow six others to be released as well on July 17. But on that day the Israelis attacked targets in Beirut and Mr. Reagan did not lift the suspension.

Israel used both F-15s and F-16s in the two raids, maintaining it did not violate the sales agreement with the United States because it found the raids as self-defense, and the PLO since have asked the U.S. call for a cease-fire in Lebanon.

Israel ordered 75 of the F-16 jet-bombers and 53 were shipped before the embargo. The jet-bombers are being used as both a bomber and a fighter, attacking ground targets with missiles and bombs, and providing air cover for Israeli troops on the ground.

Another Hijack Attempt Foiled
WARSAW (AP) — A second attempt to hijack a Polish LOT airlines Antonov-24 on a scheduled flight from Katowice to Gdansk has been foiled, PAP reported Tuesday.

The agency said Andrzej Szymczyk of Radomsk was arrested in Warsaw after trying to hijack the plane, which carried 18 persons. The agency gave no further details. A 27-year-old man was arrested last Wednesday after he tried to hijack an airliner on the same route.

INSIDE
Cambodia: A Cloudy Future
In Cambodia, horrid and generally healthy-looking people testify that the famine that plagued the country in 1979 is now little more than a painful memory. But new developments suggest that Cambodia's food problems may be far from over. Page 3.

Biological Rhythms
Studies at the University of Minnesota show that, far from being a pseudoscientific fiction, biological rhythms can influence susceptibility to disease, response to therapy and performance on a wide variety of mental and physical tasks. The research has raised serious questions. Page 5.

The 'Walking Corpses'
Italy's Red Brigades guerrillas call them "walking corpses" and have promised to kill them. But the Italian government has every interest in keeping the group of 200 frightened prisoners alive. The prisoners are all former urban guerrillas, most accused or convicted of serious crimes, who took advantage of a 1980 law to trade information in return for reduced sentences. Page 3.

Air Travelers Trapped in 'One Big Mess'

Reuters

LONDON — Thousands of U.S.-bound passengers jammed European airports Tuesday in transatlantic turmoil over flight delays or cancellations as a result of the strike by U.S. air traffic controllers.

Conditions at London's Heathrow Airport were described as chaotic. An airline spokesman in Rome said the airport was "one big mess."

At Amsterdam's airport, an official said travelers to the United States were facing delays that stretched to more than 24 hours.

Passengers at Orly Airport outside Paris found flights held up for eight hours or more. Swissair in Zurich reported long delays in service to and from New York.

Passengers waiting at Stockholm's airport were being turned away and told: "Try again tomorrow."

Heathrow Crowded
British Airways, the world's largest international airline, canceled more than half its daily transatlantic flights. In London, 1,500 frustrated travelers crowded the departure lounge of Heathrow Airport, Europe's biggest. Many more waited in homes or hotel rooms for news of their flights.

About 300 travelers had spent the night at the airport after failing to get flights out on Monday. Of 24 planes that should have left for the United States on Tuesday, nine were canceled and eight were delayed.

Many young Americans, heading home after traveling Europe with backpacks and small budgets, were caught with no spending money for the delay.

Hungry American
Steve Ohlhauser, 25, of West Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was trying to sell a camera to get money for food. "We are flat broke," he said. "I have tried to get help from the American Embassy, but there are so many people in the same position as us that it is hopeless."

Betsy Rizzolo, 26, a law student from Morris Plains, N.J., said: "I don't really understand what the strike is about. All I know is that I'm out of money and very hungry."

In Rome, Altalia said its only Atlantic flights Tuesday were to New York and two to Montreal, all of them delayed 24 hours. TWA canceled two Rome-New York flights, but a Rome-Boston plane made the trip.

About 1,500 frustrated passengers crowded the concourse of Rome airport. There were long lines of angry travelers at bars and restaurants. Airlines were doing their best to find hotels for the stranded, but the task was made more difficult by an eight-hour strike by 800,000 workers in the Italian tourist industry.

The Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS), which had 11 flights scheduled to the United States, canceled all but one each from Denmark and Sweden.

On Monday night, 275 passengers were stranded in Copenhagen after an SAS jumbo jet on a flight to New York from the Norwegian city of Bergen was diverted there.

More than 100 passengers spent hours waiting for transatlantic flights at Gothenburg Airport in western Sweden. A spokesman said SAS intended to operate a full program of flights Wednesday, but he said that would depend on Canadian controllers.

"We just do not know from one hour to the next what the flying situation will be," he said.

140 Stranded
In Spain, two planes took off despite a decision by Spanish air controllers not to handle flights to the United States, according to airport sources in Madrid.

In West Germany, a Lufthansa spokesman said about 140 passengers were stranded at Frankfurt when their flight to New York was canceled. But flights to Boston and San Francisco took off as planned, he said.

Four of nine Lufthansa flights from the United States to West Germany were canceled Tuesday because the planes had been unable to fly out from West Germany on Monday, the spokesman at Lufthansa's Cologne headquarters said.

In the United States, crowds built up at airports as passengers waited hopefully to leave on the evening transatlantic flights and relatives and friends awaited the arrival — they did not know when — of flights from Europe.

Sleeping at Kennedy
British Airways canceled its only scheduled flight from Miami to London after the incoming flight was canceled. Laker Airways asked passengers to check in for evening flights to London from Miami and Tampa but warned that reservations were subject to cancellation.

People slept overnight on benches in New York's Kennedy Airport. Frank Goes was awaiting his wife 16 hours after her charter flight from Frankfurt was due. "I slept on chairs, talked to everyone I could and kept asking when the plane would come," he said.

Delays on international flights out of Kennedy Airport were expected to be between two and six hours. In Boston, a British Airways flight to London with 300 passengers left in mid-morning — 13 hours late.

Four flights from the United States arrived in Tokyo up to five hours behind schedule, officials at Narita International Airport said.



Obstacle Course

The air controllers' dispute caused long delays at airports including Rome's, above. Travelers slept on benches at New York's Kennedy airport, left, and relaxed on the floor at Heathrow in London.

Deal Collapses; Canada Halts Flights Again

From Agency Dispatches

OTTAWA — Canada ordered an indefinite shutdown of its controlling center for transatlantic flights Tuesday after a deal with air traffic controllers collapsed, officials said. Flights between the United States and Europe will have to be rerouted south as long as the Gander, Newfoundland, center is closed.

The shutdown also halted all transatlantic flights between Canada and Europe.

Meanwhile, officials in the U.S. airline industry endorsed the Reagan administration's firing of the striking air controllers, but they said the strike was costing them \$50 million a day and would cause layoffs, pay cuts and disruptions for at least a year.

"It's not a blessing, it's a curse to our industry," said John J. Casey, chairman of Braniff International, which he said had furloughed 2,000 employees because of the sharp reductions in service resulting from the strike.

Transportation Secretary Drew L. Lewis Jr. told industry leaders that air traffic would be kept at 75 percent of its pre-strike level until April.

A new threat to transatlantic traffic arose with a warning by controllers in Spain and Portugal that they would cease handling flights between the United States and Europe this weekend. Portugal controls the heavily traveled route over the Azores.

The Canadian government reversed an earlier decision to reopen the North Atlantic air lanes, operating through the key control center of Gander, when air traffic controllers reporting for the evening shift refused to handle U.S. flights.

Gander is closed again because of a refusal to handle U.S. aircraft, a Transport Canada spokesman said only hours after the government said the center's controllers had promised to resume normal duties at 6 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time.

The British Civil Aviation Authority, which is responsible for directing flights from Europe to North America, said Tuesday night that the only functioning air lane between Europe and the United States was a temporary route carrying about four planes an hour westbound and three an hour eastbound.

'Whole of Europe'
"This is for the whole of Europe from Scandinavia to Greece," a spokeswoman said. She said there are normally about a dozen routes to the United States, most of them going through Canadian-controlled airspace.

The new temporary route runs from the southwest tip of England, through airspace controlled from the Azores, into U.S. airspace. Another route, starting from Scotland, carries traffic to the Caribbean and Latin America over the Azores. It can take one westbound plane every two hours, the spokeswoman said.

Mr. Lewis appeared Monday to be unfettered by the international developments. He accused union leaders of "trying to whip up" support around the world for what he said are false claims that the strike is making U.S. air routes unsafe.

Robert E. Poll, president of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, has said repeatedly that the traffic control system is unsafe because it now is manned by too few — and at times inadequately prepared — supervisors.

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U.S. Already Making Neutron Warheads

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger says neutron weapons are already in production and the United States will shortly have the capability to deploy them overseas within a few hours of a decision to do so.

Mr. Weinberger said Monday at a Pentagon news conference that the decision to produce the controversial weapons had been made "a couple of weeks ago," and that assembly of the warheads had begun.

The secretary declined to disclose how many of the weapons had been assembled, the rate of production, or where they would be stored within U.S. territory.

Other officials said, however, that they were being produced at a Department of Energy plant near Amarillo, Texas.

Mr. Weinberger was also careful to refrain from defining the circumstances under which the weapons would be employed against an enemy. But he indicated that they were intended for use against massed armored forces when an enemy threatened to overwhelm U.S. or allied forces.

Quicker and Cheaper
He asserted that one reason President Reagan had decided to go ahead with production of the weapon was that it could be ready in a shorter time and at far less cost than other weapons. But he declined to give specifics.

Mr. Weinberger further asserted that the weapons could be used on battlefields outside Europe. He did not mention the region around the

Gulf, but other officials indicated that the weapons were considered to be potentially effective in stopping a possible armored thrust toward the oil fields of Iran or Saudi Arabia.

Officials within the Defense Department said Mr. Reagan had the authority to order production of the weapon since Congress, in its authorization for the Department of Energy in this fiscal year, had approved production and stockpiling. Production of components has been under way since 1978, the officials said, so that only the decision to assemble them remained to be made.

Backing Up Reagan
The neutron bomb, or enhanced radiation weapon, differs from other nuclear weapons in that it produces more radiation and less blast and heat. It therefore covers a smaller area and is intended to kill soldiers in tanks or other protected areas without destroying many buildings or other structures, such as oil rigs, as standard nuclear explosives would.

Mr. Weinberger spent much of his time Monday trying to justify the president's decision, which was disclosed in news reports during

the weekend. He gave television interviews to U.S., West German and British networks Monday morning, met print reporters in the afternoon and was appearing on the Public Broadcasting Service in the evening.

"There's been a tremendous amount of mythology and propaganda about it," he told an interviewer about the weapon. "There's been a lot of nonsense that it only kills people and doesn't destroy buildings or property. Of course it destroys property and of course it kills people because, unfortunately, that's what war weapons are for."

Japan Air Crash Kills 5
The Associated Press
TOKYO — A helicopter monitoring the launch of a stationary weather satellite crashed Tuesday near the island of Tanegashima, southwestern Japan, killing five crew members, a Maritime Safety Agency spokesman said. One person was reported missing.



Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger speaking to reporters at the Pentagon about U.S. production of neutron bombs.

Mr. Weinberger also refused to discuss in detail his conversations with the president or with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who was reported to have been opposed to the decision to move ahead.

But Mr. Weinberger did say: "I made the point that I didn't think there was ever going to be a time, given the strength of the Soviet propaganda campaign, when there weren't going to be a lot of people who would raise the point that this weapon should never be deployed or manufactured. That, in effect, is why the Soviets have responded."

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U.S. Congress Group Warns on Arms Costs

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A self-styled Reform Caucus has been formed in Congress that is staunchly pro-Pentagon but nevertheless has warned the Reagan administration it may have to cut back the military budget dramatically, beginning perhaps this fall.

The group contains conservatives and liberals of both parties. Its founders are Rep. G. William Whitehurst, Republican of Virginia, and Sen. Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado. It makes the strongest expression to date of a view held by a growing number of Pentagon defenders in Congress: that unless some convincing show of economy is made, there will soon be a backlash in Congress against the increases in the military budget that President Reagan has proposed while domestic programs are being slashed.

The new caucus, which has 16 members although it is not recruiting, already has met with Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger and his deputy, Frank C. Lucic.

Reaction Feared
Congress is well on its way to approval of a record \$222-billion military budget for the next fiscal year. For 1985 and thereafter, Mr. Reagan has proposed increasing it 7 percent a year after allowing for inflation. Military officials said even this may not be enough to buy all the weapons Mr. Reagan wants, but budget officials said it may be more than the government can afford.

Rep. Whitehurst, the second-ranking Republican on the House

Armed Services Committee, said the pro-military coalition that pushed Mr. Reagan's record high arms budgets through Congress this year could be cut to ribbons next year by resentment against reductions in such areas as education, Social Security and health care.

At a breakfast with Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Lucic at the Capitol on June 16, caucus members suggested some specific budget cuts.

Cancellation of the Navy's F-18 fighter program and building a mix of expensive nuclear and less costly diesel attack submarines, rather than just the nuclear ones, were among the suggestions, Rep. Whitehurst said.

Cage Rattles
"The idea of spending \$40 billion on the F-18, which was supposed to be the low end of the high-low mix of weaponry and is now the high of the high-high, is just choking us and splitting the Congress," he contended.

At the breakfast, Mr. Weinberger pledged to set up "a B team" of specialists to take a fresh look at such alternatives.

The caucus, which is still being quietly organized, will operate outside the regular congressional committee structure with its own staff, Rep. Whitehurst said. How it will be financed has not been worked out yet, he added.

The idea of a free-swinging, cage-rattling group to force the Pentagon to examine alternatives to long-standing and conventional wisdom has so far prompted more than a dozen lawmakers to sign on, Rep. Whitehurst said.

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Rajai Accuses France Of Giving Refuge to Criminals, Terrorists

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT — Iranian President Mohammad Ali Rajai accused French President Francois Mitterrand on Tuesday of turning France into "a center of hell" and a "refuge of criminals, murderers and terrorists."

Tehran Radio and the Pars news agency said Mr. Rajai received a telegram Tuesday from Mr. Mitterrand congratulating him on becoming president. Mr. Rajai succeeded Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who has been given asylum in France.

The telegram arrived one day after 57 French citizens were evacuated from Iran. Officials asked the evacuees to limit their statements to the news media so as not to endanger the remaining French in Tehran. Eighty-seven French nationals are scheduled to fly out Wednesday.

"Mr. Mitterrand, you have sent me a congratulatory message and wished me success at a time when your government's diplomacy has changed the French nation into a center of hell and a safe and secure place for elements of Iran's counter-revolutionaries," Mr. Rajai said in his own telegram, according to Tehran Radio, which broadcast the text.

"I feel that the French people, who are alert and are famous for their culture, are not pleased in their hearts that their country has become the refuge of criminals, murderers and terrorists, and that they will not forget this humiliation of their history that their rulers have imposed upon them."

In addition to Mr. Bani-Sadr, France granted political asylum to Massoud Rajavi, a leftist guerrilla leader. Both escaped to France in an Iranian Air Force jet July 29. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime angrily denounced France's failure to extradite the two, prompting Mr. Mitterrand to recall his ambassador, order the evacuation of most French citizens in Tehran and reduce the French Embassy to a four-person staff.

In recent years, France has opened a sanctuary for Iranians opposed to the ruling regime in Tehran. Mr. Bani-Sadr, Ayatollah Khomeini and numerous others took up exile in France during the Shah's reign.

Meanwhile, Paris said Ayatollah Khomeini's personal representative in the northeastern city of Gorgan, Hojatoleslam Seyyed Kazem Noor-Mofidi, escaped injury

Tuesday when leftist guerrillas machine-gunned his entourage. One of Hojatoleslam Noor-Mofidi's bodyguards was killed and two others were injured.

In the northeastern city of Meshed, a pilgrim was killed by two motorcycle-riding assailants, Pars said. The agency also said that "a U.S. mercenary agent" shot and killed an Islamic militant in the Caspian Sea city of Rasht on Sunday.

On Monday, Ayatollah Khomeini, 61, invited Mr. Bani-Sadr and other opponents of the regime to repent and serve Iran. Earlier, he dismissed the wave of political assassinations and bombings in Iran and labeled exiled leaders "a bankrupt bunch." In a speech to bus drivers and students, Ayatollah Khomeini praised the Iranian revolution as a peaceful one.

The first group of French evacuees said they were not mistreated. A woman passenger said, "At no time were we the object of any violence or bullying by the Iranians. They even helped our departure. I agreed to remain only because the embassy advised me to do so."

Oslo Protest

OSLO (Reuters) — Twenty Iranians ended a seven-hour occupation of the Iranian Embassy in Oslo on Tuesday after calling for an end to what they termed "the Khomeini massacre." Police said the demonstrators left the embassy voluntarily after holding a news conference and were taken to police headquarters for questioning.

Flight Limits From Controllers' Strike May Make U.S. Airlines More Profitable

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK — As a side effect of the air controllers strike, overall costs will be imposed on the airline industry that may enhance the profitability of airlines in the coming months, industry experts say.

"There are going to be major changes," John V. Pincavage, vice president and transportation analyst at Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins, said Monday. The airlines are expected to continue to operate fewer flights, enabling them to drop unprofitable routes and to attract more passengers to the remaining flights while making less use of discount fares.

At the same time, they are expected to reduce payroll costs and fuel outlays, sidestepping inefficient aircraft. It is hoped that all these changes, as Mr. Pincavage put it, "will enhance their profitability."

An American Airlines executive said: "There's no doubt that the changes will be very substantial, but it's too early to make specific predictions." The Federal Aviation Administration has said that it is freezing the airlines' flights at an overall level of 75 percent of normal until Sept. 8, and the agency was widely expected to extend that limitation for several more months.

The situation created by the controllers' strike appears to run counter to the philosophy of the Airlines Deregulation Act of 1978, which brought heightened competitiveness in which airlines slashed fares and juggled routes in their efforts to outdo each other.

"To be truthful," said Edmund S. Greenslet, vice president and airline analyst at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, "the industry is going to operate for a period of time as though it were regulated. It's going to be sort of like the old days. Back in the early '70s, the Civil Aeronautics Board controlled airline capacity on certain routes, and this is capacity control now."

The airlines are expected to come out with revised schedules, and Mr. Greenslet said: "Once you publish a schedule that you're going to live with, that means the traveling public will be able to plan again, and that will probably hasten the return of those passengers who have been confused by the strike, and bring them back to their normal flying habits."

When that happens at a time when there are fewer flights than usual, analysts predicted, there will be an increase in the key statistic that the industry calls "passenger load factor," the percentage of airline seats filled by paying travelers — particularly those flights that attract relatively few passengers are expected to be cut back.

"Higher load factors are an almost inevitable prospect," Mr. Greenslet said. The percentage for the industry has been running in the middle to upper 50s for this year so far. When the public resumes its normal habit pattern, it could easily rise to the upper 60s.

At Republic, United and other airlines, the expectation is that passenger load factors will increase, given the cutback in flights resulting from the strike and the Reagan administration's determination to replace the nation's striking air controllers with a new staff that will take months to train.

With jetliners carrying greater passenger loads, the expectation on Wall Street, and at many airlines — is that the carriers will reduce their use of discount fares.

Felons Slain in Colombia

BOGOTA — Five prisoners convicted of drug crimes were slain Monday by gunmen who broke into the Maicao jail in northern Colombia. Police suspect that the killers, who escaped, were hired.



Marchers in the streets of Nairobi demonstrated to dramatize the world's firewood shortage.

Trudeau Vows \$1 Billion Over 5 Years For Fuel Development in Poor Nations

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — After holding a sapling to dramatize a world shortage of wood for fuel, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada pledged Tuesday the equivalent of more than \$1 billion in government spending during the next five years for energy development.

Delegates from more than 140

nations attending the first United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy applauded Mr. Trudeau's speech, in which he announced several programs intended to ease the energy crisis in the world's poorest countries.

Mr. Trudeau spoke after more than 700 people carried bundles of

firewood and tree saplings through central Nairobi to dramatize the acute shortage of firewood, which more than 2.5 billion depend upon worldwide for cooking and heating.

Mr. Trudeau, Prime Minister Edward Scrag of Jamaica, Premier Thorbjorn Falldin of Sweden, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and other officials greeted the marchers on the steps of the Kenyatta Conference Center, and each accepted a tree sapling.

In addition to the money, Mr. Trudeau said, Canada will support the conference's goals by providing millions of dollars for energy-related research and development in poorer countries.

Specifically, Mr. Trudeau announced the following contributions:

- A \$10-million increase to Canada's International Development Research Center for energy research related to developing countries.

- A \$5-million contribution for a program to encourage private companies to adapt new energy technologies to developmental needs.

- A \$25-million contribution to help African countries, especially in the Sahel, develop their energy resources, grow more food, retard the depletion of scarce forest resources and hold back "the deserting march of the desert," as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India put it in a conference keynote speech on Monday.

Mr. Trudeau said that Canada is also creating Petro-Canada International, a subsidiary of the national oil company, to assist developing countries exploit their own oil, natural gas and coal resources.

In another speech, the leader of the Japanese delegation, Saburo Okita, said that Japan will "actively attempt to expand the financial bases of the existing international organizations undertaking energy-related activities and to increase bilateral assistance in the field of energy, giving priority to new and renewable sources of energy. He gave no specific figures.

Mr. Trudeau said the recent seven-nation economic summit in Ottawa expressed a common desire to respond to the needs of the Third World and to participate in global negotiations on energy.

He also delivered an impromptu speech to the marchers, saying he had wondered whether the work that the delegates were doing inside the conference was connected with real people.

Canada Halts Flights Anew As Agreement Collapses

(Continued from Page 1)

military controllers and non-striking controllers.

The Canadian controllers' organization criticized the "amateurish attempts" of the Reagan administration to keep the system operating and said there had been 41 "incidents" along the U.S.-Canadian border last week that threatened safety.

FAA Administrator J. Lynn Helms said the alleged incidents were being investigated and that none had been verified so far.

"Acceptable Level"

On Tuesday, in an attempt to counter the Canadian air controllers' allegations, the FAA made public a program of a message from the Canadian Transport Ministry to the U.S. government saying that the U.S. system "meets an acceptable level of safety."

The Canadian government said it had examined the 41 "incidents" and found none "that required evasive action or action to avoid collision."

Mr. Lewis said that the majority of the reported irregularities were minor in nature and have occurred in the past when the U.S. system was manned in a normal manner.

Mr. Lewis insisted that problems with international flights would not force him to resume talks with the controllers' union.

"We've had almost nine months to go through this. There's no possibility at the present time

that we will sit down with Mr. Poll and negotiate with him," he said. He also said that 10,383 notices of dismissal had been sent out to striking controllers as of late Monday and that more were on the way.

Mr. Poll characterized Mr. Lewis' stand as a negotiating tactic and said, "We will somehow get back to negotiating." He said an agreement could be reached within 48 hours if talks resumed.

U.S. District Court Judge Harold Greene, meanwhile, heard the government argue Monday that the controllers should be prohibited from picketing and from harassing FAA employees working at control centers and towers around the country.

Airlines reported that numbers of passengers, reduced sharply last week, were increasing despite continued delays and cancellations of flights. Nevertheless, air carriers were continuing to lose tens of millions of dollars a day, industry sources said.

The Pentagon was sending 157 more military air controllers to help handle plane traffic, a spokesman said Tuesday. That would bring to 660 the number of military controllers taking up the slack.

A Pentagon spokesman said he understood that up to 1,500 of the nation's almost 10,000 military controllers could be detached without seriously affecting military air operations.

North Koreans Arrive to Train Troops In Zimbabwe; West Ponders Significance

By Jay Ross

SALISBURY — More than 100 North Korean military advisers have arrived here to train a brigade of about 5,000 Zimbabwean troops in a program that could touch off political repercussions in the United States and South Africa.

Salisbury airport personnel witnessed 102 North Korean soldiers disembark before dawn Saturday. The government has declined comment on their arrival.

Western diplomats, so far adopting a low-key approach, said the North Koreans will train the brigade to use military equipment that the Pyongyang government is giving to Zimbabwe.

Diplomats said the material, which has not yet arrived, is said to include tanks, armored vehicles and light weapons. It is believed that the training program, to be carried out at Inyangwa, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) southeast of Salisbury near the border with Mozambique, will last about six months.

The diplomats dismissed as speculation reports that the Korean troops would be involved in combating South African-backed rebels in Mozambique.

One diplomat said, "The critical matters are the numbers, the length of their stay and the purpose for being here." So far, he added, the situation "is not all that grave."

The United States, which is among Zimbabwe's major aid donors, may not regard the North Korean presence with such equanimity. To the United States, North Korea is a Communist enemy it once fought in a war.

North Korea's presence in Zimbabwe is believed to be its largest overseas military training program.

Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's prime minister, sees North Korea as a nonaligned country that was one of his key suppliers of arms and munitions during the guerrilla war for black-majority rule.

Mr. Mugabe made his first official visit as prime minister to Pyongyang last October and signed treaties of friendship and cooperation. After his visit the media in Zimbabwe lavished praise on North Korea, and its publications began to appear in government offices.

Mr. Mugabe has criticized the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea, and his government barred a South Korean exhibit at Zimbabwe's major trade fair last year.

Nonaligned Nation

For Mr. Mugabe, an analyst said, North Korea is just as nonaligned as Yugoslavia, a Communist country with which the United States enjoys good relations. Pyongyang has criticized the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

Such distinctions are lost on neighboring South Africa, which fears being surrounded by Communist nations and is likely to regard the North Korean move as a step in that direction.

Mr. Mugabe is likely to feel that backing in North Korean advisers

U.S. Loaned Radar Plane For Sadat

Libyan Attack Feared On His Trip to Sudan

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States provided Egyptian President Anwar Sadat with the one-day use of an Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) surveillance plane for his protection during a trip he made to Khartoum, Sudan, on May 25, the State Department has revealed.

Alan D. Rosenberg, a department spokesman, in effect confirmed Monday what Mr. Sadat had said in a television interview Sunday: that the Egyptian leader had asked for use of the aircraft, which was borrowed for the day from four stationed in Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Sadat was concerned, State Department officials said, that Libya might try to shoot down his official Boeing 707 airliner. The radar surveillance plane was provided without charge by the United States.

During his visit to the United States, which ended Monday, Mr. Sadat said he strongly supported the planned sale of five AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia. He has asked to buy a less sophisticated reconnaissance plane for Egypt.

The State Department, meanwhile, withheld comment on a weekend statement by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia in which he criticized the United States for its support of Israel and its refusal to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Prince Fahd also called for Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands and the establishment of a Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital, and he referred to the rights of all states to live in peace in the region. Recognition of the rights of all states, including Israel, to live in peace is a reaffirmation of Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, previously accepted by Saudi Arabia.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Italy Protests French Attack on Wine Imports

ROME — Italy on Tuesday ordered its ambassador to France to express "grave concern" about the recent destruction of Italian wine cargoes by French wine growers. Foreign Ministry sources said.

The government instructed Ambassador Walter Gardini to tell French authorities "the Italian government has followed with grave concern the evolution of the situation concerning wine imports to France, which has recently given rise to demonstrations of intolerance."

"The current crisis ... cannot be overcome by measures against freedom of trade and opposed to the letter and spirit of regulations governing Common Market agricultural policy," the instructions from the Foreign Ministry said.

Kim May Be Released From S. Korean Prison

TOKYO — The South Korean government may free former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung from prison, where he is serving a life sentence for sedition, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The sources, who asked they not be identified, said Mr. Kim v expected to be released Saturday in a mass amnesty designed to coincide with the 36th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from Japanese colonial rule and the end of World War II. They said he may be taken to South Korean hospital for medical examinations upon release.

Mr. Kim was arrested in May, 1980, and accused of inciting the riot that broke out afterward in the southern provincial capital of Kwangju in which nearly 200 persons died. At the time, Mr. Kim was one of three main presidential candidates.

130 Rugby Protesters Held in New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Police arrested 130 protesters staging a sit-in Tuesday at Christchurch, on New Zealand's South Island against the South African national team's rugby tour of the country.

The demonstration by 500 people in Christchurch, site of the Springbok first match against the New Zealand national team on Saturday, coincided with anti-apartheid protests here and in two other cities.

In Wellington, 60 people held a peaceful demonstration. In Dunedin, where the Springboks defeated Otago 17-13, police seized 27 persons who tried to disrupt the match by blowing whistles. Earlier, 650 protesters marched through the city but were kept away from the rugby field by police. In Auckland, six demonstrators were arrested after entering the headquarters of the governing National Party and trying to barricade themselves in a room.

Liberian Ex-Aide Appears Before Tribunal

MONROVIA, Liberia — Maj. Gen. Thomas Weh Syen, the former Liberian deputy chief of state, appeared before the Supreme Military Tribunal on Tuesday after being accused of plotting to kill Commander Samuel K. Doe and overthrow his government.

Mr. Doe said Monday that Gen. Weh Syen, 23, and other members of the military regime had been arrested for conspiring to assassinate him and other leading figures in the ruling People's Redemption Council.

Three council members — Maj. Henry Zuo, Lt. Col. Nelson Toe and Lt. Col. Robert Sumo — appeared before the tribunal Monday along with a local government official, Maj. Oscar Quiah, officials said. Brig. Gen. Nicholas Podier, 25, was named the new deputy chief of state.

Taiwan Air Force Pilot Defects to China

PEKING — A Taiwan Air Force pilot has defected to China in a F-5F jet fighter, the Chinese news agency said Tuesday. The news agency said Maj. Huang Zhicheng flew the aircraft across the Formosa Strait to Fujian province on Saturday.

Maj. Huang, 29, born in Taiwan of mainland parents, was an examining officer with the Taiwan Air Force, according to the news agency report. It said he left from Taoyuan airport in Taiwan and landed at a Chinese People's Liberation Army airbase in Fujian.

U.S.-built F-5F jets are the backbone of the Taiwan Air Force. The Taipei government is pressing for permission to buy more sophisticated U.S. jet fighters to replace the F-5F.

Pinto Balsemão Challenges Foes on Successor

LISBON — Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemão submitted the resignation of his center-right government Tuesday, then challenged his Social Democratic Party's hard-line minority to name a successor. He had accused the hard-liners of making it impossible for him to stay in office.

After presenting his resignation to President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, Mr. Pinto Balsemão said his Cabinet of Social Democrats, the Social Democratic Center Party and the Monarchists would continue to work calmly until the crisis is solved.

Speculation mounted that Gen. Eanes, who was re-elected last December with Socialist and Communist support, might refuse the resignation. Mr. Pinto Balsemão's Cabinet has a parliamentary majority, a four-year mandate and he has the backing of two-thirds of his party's leadership.

that, there is no disagreement among rational men."

The conservative Afrikaans-language newspaper Beeld supported Mr. Reagan's decision, saying the production of neutron weapons by the United States might prevent full-scale nuclear war. Nevertheless, the paper said, "such arguments are being drowned out in some circles by emotional outbursts."

"The only answer is multilateral disarmament," Mr. Healey said at a party meeting in Oxford. "On that, there is no disagreement among rational men."

Denis Healey, deputy leader of Britain's Labor Party, criticized the production of neutron weapons but reiterated his opposition to Labor's unilateral disarmament policy.

"The only answer is multilateral disarmament," Mr. Healey said at a party meeting in Oxford. "On that, there is no disagreement among rational men."

At the request of the U.S. chargé d'affaires, Thomas J. Dumaigan, the police carried about 50 young protesters from the front steps of the U.S. Embassy and moved them behind a nearby police barricade. Marine guards sealed the embassy for an hour and a half during the protest against the Reagan administration's decision to build a neutron weapon.

The few diplomats who entered the building had to step through an open coffin in the narrow path through the crowd of protesters, who carried placards saying, "1984, A New Euroshima," and "We Want to Live Disarmament Now."

Other bands of youths held protest signs inside the lobbies for an hour and a half during the protest against the Reagan administration's decision to build a neutron weapon.

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Cambodians May Face Food Crisis in 1982 After UN Ends Its Emergency Assistance

By William Branigin

WASHINGTON Post Service
PHNOM PENH — The bountiful markets and generally healthy-looking people of Cambodia testify that the famine that plagued the country in 1979 is now little more than a painful memory. But new developments suggest Cambodia's food problems may be far from over, and some stern aid officials forecast the return of dire economic conditions in 1982.

Some of the current difficulties stem from the failure of two United Nations agencies to deliver vital seed and fuel on time, a sharp drop in food assistance promised a year by the Soviet Union and a recently serious pilferage of grain aid shipments.

A key problem for Cambodia is the scheduled end of the UN emergency relief program at the end of the year, and currently at \$235 million a year.

Dependence on Vietnam

"Next year, economically, we'll be a worse situation," a UN agency director here said. Cambodia will be entirely dependent on an impoverished Vietnam and a Soviet Union which is noted for its generosity. Cambodia is unlikely to reach self-sufficiency in rice production this year, previously hoped. Moreover, officials said, there is little prospect

that the amounts of food, seed, fuel and other commodities delivered by the United Nations can be made up from other sources next year.

A major stumbling block is that the new Cambodian currency, the riel, has no value outside the country. Even in Cambodia, it is worth only about a fourth as much as the black-market exchange rate as at the official rate.

"I don't see how they're going to buy the necessary fuel for the distribution of rice seed and other key supplies," a Western aid official said.

He said the Phnom Penh government desperately needed recognition to qualify for assistance from such bodies as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Recognition has been denied because the government was installed by invading Vietnamese troops, who drove out the officially recognized Khmer Rouge government under Pol Pot in 1979.

Fuel is in chronically short supply, causing widespread power cuts in the Phnom Penh area for several hours a day.

This, in addition to the lack of foreign exchange to buy raw materials and spare parts and the absence of diplomatic relations with Western countries, has seriously restricted the government's efforts to resume some industrial production.

At each of two factories visited July 15 on the outskirts of Phnom

Penh, production had been halted by one or more of these difficulties. A textile and sandal factory employing 760 workers had been idled since June 22 because of power cuts and lack of chemicals and dyes.

"So all the workers are on leave," the plant director said, "but we pay them anyway." He said lost production cost the plant potential earnings of \$18,750 a day.

At a distillery built in 1928, production had been stopped for two months because an ancient French-made generator had given out and spare parts could not be obtained, the manager said. He said employees were trying to fashion a vital part by hand in a metal-working shop.

'Limited Objective'

Assistance for such industrial units has been excluded by the UN program, whose "limited objective" was only to help Cambodia overcome its famine and not to provide rehabilitation or development aid, a UN official said. Now the emergency is considered over, and the UN agencies are going ahead with plans to pull out in December.

Phnom Penh officials acknowledge the prospect of tougher economic times next year but insist that the problems can be overcome.

"If there is a reduction of international aid, especially UN aid, we

think we will have economic difficulties," a government spokesman said. "But our land is rich and we are used to adapting to a very hard life. So if there is a crisis, this crisis won't last long and it can't destroy our perseverance and vigilance. We can get by."

Hor Nam Hong, the deputy foreign minister, said Cambodia would count on "the help of friendly Socialist countries." He said that "up to now, the Socialist countries have always answered our appeals" and he did not think that Soviet aid would diminish.

In fact, the Soviet Union continues to be one of Cambodia's major aid donors, but Moscow's food assistance pledge for 1981 has just been scaled down by nearly 40 percent from the 90,000 tons of wheat, flour and rice promised at the beginning of the year, according to officials in Phnom Penh.

Shortages Reported

This could aggravate food shortages, which have already been reported in some provincial districts. According to reports from the Thai border, thousands of Cambodians from the western provinces of Battambang, Siem Reap and Pursat have been traveling to the frontier lately in search of food, saying they have consumed their rice stocks.

"If people come at this point and say they've eaten up all their stocks," an aid official said, "it's really a problem."

This development has helped to swell the refugee population along the Thai-Cambodian border to an estimated 125,000 people, up from about 90,000 a few months ago.

Another potentially serious setback for Cambodia is the failure of the UN's Rome-based Food and Agriculture Organization to deliver at least 25,000 tons of rice seed in time.

Delivered in July

The seed was meant to be in the hands of Cambodian farmers in early May, before the onset of the monsoon, but was not delivered until early July, officials in Phnom Penh and Bangkok said.

Compounding the problems has been the early arrival of the monsoon and the inability of United to make timely delivery of several thousand tons of fuel, officials said. Much now depends on the vagaries of the monsoon, Cambodian and Western officials agreed.

Yet another complication is mounting theft of aid shipments by black marketers in collusion with corrupt Cambodian port workers and possibly other officials, aid sources said.

At the southwestern port of Kompong Som, 130 tons of fertilizer were lost recently to theft by dockers. They were not stealing the fertilizer, it turned out, but the sacks it came in.

Thai Premier Names His Successor in Top Army Post

By William Branigin

BANGKOK — Premier Prem Sinsirakul chose a trusted general Tuesday to succeed him as army commander in chief in an apparent move to strengthen his position against a political rival, Kriangsak Chavanon, a former premier. A royal decree said that the army chief, Gen. Prayuth

Chavanon, is to give up the post Aug. 26. Gen. Prayuth, 59, was made deputy commander in chief in June. Gen. Prayuth replaced Gen. Sant Chitpatirak, who was fired for leading an abortive coup in April.

On Sunday, Mr. Kriangsak, a retired general, won a landslide victory in a legislative special election and emerged as Gen. Prem's most serious political opponent. Gen. Prem heads a coalition of political parties that do not command a majority in the elected House of Representatives. His government is dependent for support on the 225-member nominated Senate and the armed forces.

Mr. Kriangsak resigned as premier in February, 1980. He recently

U.S. Sends 14 Cubans Back to Spain Again

The Associated Press

MIAMI — At least 14 Cubans who tried to stay here rather than complete a Spain-to-Mexico trip have been placed on an airplane and sent back to Spain, officials said.

Another 10 are expected to be deported shortly. "It would be just wonderful if the U.S. could respond to the wishes of everyone who wants to come here," District Judge Sidney Aroonovitz said Monday in refusing to overturn a deportation order against the refugees, who entered the United States illegally in March.

16 Will Inherit Half of Hughes' Fortune

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — Sixteen cousins of billionaire Howard Hughes on his mother's side have been declared legitimate heirs to half of the late tycoon's estate.

Hughes, who died in April, 1976, left an estate estimated at from \$180 million to \$2 billion, and courts have previously rejected 40 supposed Hughes wills.

The ruling Monday by Probate Judge Pat Gregory clears the way for a final hearing beginning Aug. 24 to determine Hughes' heirs on his father's side. More than 500 persons claim kinship with the billionaire's father.

In a hearing last month, Judge Gregory ruled that Hughes died without leaving any immediate family members and did not leave a will.

States Fight

But before any money can be distributed, Texas and California must resolve their fight over which state should be considered Hughes' legal residence for payment of inheritance taxes. That case is on appeal in federal court.

By the time Monday's hearing got under way, Judge Gregory had rejected for lack of evidence all but the 16 remaining claims on the maternal side. A genealogist and three of the maternal cousins testified, and their attorneys presented family letters, a Bible with a family tree, a census form that Hughes' grandfather filled out in 1900, and certificates of birth, marriage and death. The testimony was unchallenged.

The three cousins who testified

U.S. Hijacker Given Life Imprisonment

LOS ANGELES — An aerospace engineer convicted in the attempted hijacking of a Continental Airlines jet has been sentenced to life in prison.

Victor Malasauskas, 44, was convicted in June of air piracy and was sentenced Monday. He had threatened to blow up the jet and several hostage passengers were on March 5. All the passengers escaped uninjured before he surrendered.

Red Brigade Slaying Of Rebel's Brother Unnerves Informers

By Nick Kotch

Rome

ROME — The guerrillas in the Red Brigades call them "walking corpses" and have vowed to kill them. The Italian government has every interest in keeping them alive.

The group of 200 prisoners — all former urban guerrillas, most accused or convicted of serious crimes, who took advantage of a 1980 law to trade information in return for reduced sentences — are officially known as the Penitents, but the Red Brigades have denounced them as "tragic puppets for whom annihilation is the highest act of humanity."

It took the vedetta-style murder last week of a young electrician, Roberto Peci, to show just how far the guerrillas seem to be prepared to go to discourage would-be informers.

During the eight weeks they held Mr. Peci in a "people's prison," the terrorists found plenty of pretexts for killing him. But his real crime in their opinion was being the brother of the most famous guerrilla informer.

The Red Brigades killed Roberto to but their target was his jailed brother, Patrizio, and the others who have betrayed the Red Brigades.

Patrizio Peci, 28, three years older than Roberto, has lived a nervous existence since March 28,

1980, in a succession of isolation cells.

Acting on his information, according to official sources, police raided an apartment in Genoa and killed four Red Brigades guerrillas, including two members of the group's so-called "strategic directorate." It was one of the greatest coups achieved against the Red Brigades in their 10-year history.

But the murder of Roberto Peci frightened the Penitents, and now the government is under pressure to introduce urgent legislation to protect them and their families, and to offer more inducements to guerrillas who want to surrender.

Roberto Sandalo, after Patrizio Peci the most prominent terrorist defector, summed up the mood of the informers, who are kept far apart from the estimated 2,500 political criminals now in Italy's crowded prisons.

"The Red Brigades have won this battle by terrorizing us with that horrendous reprisal against Peci," Mr. Sandalo said in a message to L'Europeo magazine from his maximum-security prison cell.

Morale Boost

Mr. Sandalo, a former leader of the Prima Linea (Front Line) group, warned that he might refuse to appear at coming trials where he is to be the prosecutor's chief witness. "I'm frightened for myself and for my parents."

Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni is wary of making promises to the families that cannot be kept. "Total protection is technically impossible," he said recently. "The state will do everything it can."

A senior aide to Premier Giovanni Spadolini said that the government was hoping to raise the informers' morale with measures that may be presented next month. The weakness of the current law offering deals to repentant guerrillas is that it applies only to those — like Patrizio Peci — who give crucial information leading to arrests and back it up with court evidence.

The new proposals may offer a kind of amnesty to the small underground army involved in the periphery of political violence — such as those who provide false documents or safe apartments. Now, under the catch-all offense of "membership in an armed band," they can be jailed for nine years.

Whatever is included in the draft legislation, it will certainly anger the families of the hundreds of people killed by political guerrillas in Italy during the last decade. And the government can expect a tough parliamentary battle with rightist parties who want to execute guerrillas, not pardon them.

Iarcos Gets Bill for New Courts

By William Branigin

MANILA — The National Assembly has passed a bill abolishing the country's lower courts and placing them with special trial courts and new appeals courts.

The bill gives President Ferdinand E. Marcos the power to appoint judges to operate the system. He opposes this means the end of the independence of the judiciary.

The assembly, dominated by the president's New Society Movement, voted 140-5 Monday night on the measure, which was sent to Mr. Marcos for signature.

Raid Kills 4 in Uganda

The Associated Press

KAMPALA, Uganda — Guerrillas opposed to the government of President Milton Obote raided the Lwero police station, 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of here, with automatic weapons Monday, killing four officers and wounding five, residents reported. They said two civilians also were wounded.



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Great people to fly with

Journey to Plains

As president of Egypt, Anwar Sadat has played his high-stake diplomatic role with a magnificent sense of occasion. He has been the unparalleled master of the dramatic moment in our day: from the time he expelled Egypt's small army of Russian advisers, to his extraordinary speech to the Israeli Knesset that launched the Camp David peace process, to his brave gesture in welcoming personally the dying Shah. In all this and more, Mr. Sadat has managed to revive in our clatter era a style of world leadership distinctive for its continuing touches of gallantry. Last weekend, prior to leaving the United States, Mr. Sadat was at his most gallant.

A more cautious statesman would have concluded his formal talks with a new U.S. president by attending the obligatory diplomatic receptions and heading home. Not Mr. Sadat. Instead, he led his official caravan southward from Washington to the Georgian village where his "friend Jimmy," the former president and architect of the Camp David accords, awaited him with public ceremonies and a private dinner. Quoting a German proverb, Mr. Sadat paid tribute to Mr. Carter not only as a peacemaker but as a person: "Friendship is the most delicious fruit in this world."

In their future talks, Mr. Sadat may succeed in constructing a comparable friendship with Ronald Reagan — another gregarious spirit — though neither that prospect nor the chances for an intimate Reagan-Begin friendship alone will determine the future of the

region. Nor will Mr. Carter's predictable statement calling for successful conclusion of the Palestinian autonomy talks within the Camp David framework have any perceptible impact on the Reagan administration's approach. Despite that, Mr. Sadat may have reckoned that — at the very least — by renewing his ties with the former president, he would focus attention on the continuity of U.S. policy. That calculation alone, however, did not produce the intriguing detour to Plains, and conceiving of the trip merely as a bid for national advantage insults Mr. Sadat's singular understanding of modern history.

Not since the early and unhappiest years of World War II, when Winston Churchill nudged Franklin Roosevelt successfully toward an Anglo-American alliance against Nazi Germany, has a foreign leader staked his future so boldly on the ability of the United States to reshape advantageously the military and political realities of his region. Although Anwar Sadat hardly leads his own country as a Jeffersonian democrat, he recognizes (as did Churchill in that earlier crisis) the importance of trying to influence U.S. foreign policy not only by identifying his aims with those of his "friend" in the White House (of whatever party), but also by keeping public support constant against all political mood swings. Constancy begets constancy. The only way to have a friend, Emerson wrote more than a century ago, is to be one.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Is It Safe to Fly?

"It's like the movie 'Airplane,'" says one striking air controller. "The people up in the tower just aren't handling things very well." But that's not the view of Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis. "The airways have never been safer," he claims.

Who's to be believed? Both parties are trapped in a propaganda war for the public's sympathy and collaboration. If people fly with confidence, the controllers are hurt. If the country is frightened into paralysis, the union gains.

But President Reagan has a stake in both safety and veracity; the administration therefore would appear to be more credible on this crucial matter of safety. If it were to persuade people to fly while in fact the danger of flying increases, only a few incidents could wreck the president's strategy and a large amount of the presidential authority he has invested in it.

So one trusts the president is cross-examining his advisers closely and hopes that he will have both the courage and the good sense to ground the nonessential traffic, like private planes, if the burden on the diminished force of traffic controllers becomes too great.

Thus far, there is no reliable evidence that air safety is being compromised. The striking controllers are grinding out press releases about "near-misses." And their compatriots in Canada, New Zealand and Europe grumble about the risks in U.S. air space — and have forced delays and rerouting of international flights. But they are partisan actors whose judgment in this situation is suspect.

The most knowledgeable group that in fact risks all upon its judgment takes to the sky every day. The airline pilots have yet to com-

plain — or refuse to fly. Nor has safety been questioned by any of the career professionals in the Federal Aviation Administration, whose reputations are on the line.

The more troubling question is whether air travel can continue at acceptable levels and remain safe for the months and years it would take to train thousands of new controllers. At the moment, only about one-third of the normal number of controllers guides roughly three-fourths the usual number of commercial flights.

That is not as scary as the numbers suggest; in much of the country, the air space is not crowded and controlling it is largely perfunctory. And around 22 cities where the traffic is heaviest, flights have been sharply curtailed.

But can that pattern be safely sustained? After only one week of emergency duty, the available controllers have not begun to feel the strain or the shortage of replacements that a long contest would involve. The FAA acknowledges that the working controllers are putting in long hours of overtime. And at some point, even as the public grows peevish about the inconvenience of curtailed schedules and crowded planes, prudence might require yet further reductions in service.

So the severest test of the president's strong stand against this strike may still lie ahead. Even in hoping that the president will persuade the nation to bear with him in this confrontation, we hope also that he understands the necessity of accurately assessing the safety of air travel at every point. And if that safety requires further inconvenience, he should not hesitate to impose it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Post-Party Blues

Even more quickly than many people expected, "the crisis" in Poland has arrived. This refers to the general dismay that, although the workers have successfully organized, the Communist Party has gone through a democratic transformation and fear of a Soviet military crackdown has receded, the country remains in a truly desperate condition. These achievements are climactic, historic. They have altered the quality of life in Poland and they have tremendous implications for events elsewhere. But they have not put food on the table or, yet, given Poland a governing structure. The let-down is acute.

Years of party mismanagement and a year of worker agitation have reduced economic performance cruelly, as reflected both in international credit-worthiness and in daily household supplies. In a sense, it is easier to deal with international creditors: if they want to get back their money (upwards of \$27 billion), they will have to reschedule Poland's debts somehow. Daily supplies, in the political here and now, are another matter. Meat is in short supply, rationed, expensive and found only at the end of long lines — and the government is held responsible. People are going into the streets to protest, but in a spontaneous uncontrolled fashion, not under Solidarity's orderly aegis. The word anarchy is coming into use — Moscow's sweet revenge.

The government, including the party, accepts that something must be done but is so far concentrating on calls for austerity and is shrinking from the full-scale economic reforms that alone may offer some prospect of longer-term relief. Within Solidarity, a taste for reform is evident, but the leadership fears it may lose control of its basic constituency by asking the workers to accept the hardship and uncertainty of long-term sacrifice.

Officialdom and Solidarity are not so much antagonists as partners on a dance floor listening to different bands. The common specter hovering over them is not so much, at the moment, Soviet intervention as the prospect of worker uprisings on the 1956, 1970 and 1976 models. But which of the partners would the workers be protesting against and which would respond, and how?

It is early, and harmful, to give up on the Poles, who have shown a courage and resourcefulness defying all conventional forecasts. The situation is not entirely bleak: a good harvest is due and food aid is coming, for instance. The quieter, slower skills of cooperation, planning and endurance are not unknown in Warsaw. Emotionally as well as politically, however, the country faces extraordinary demands. It is a time for faith in Poland.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

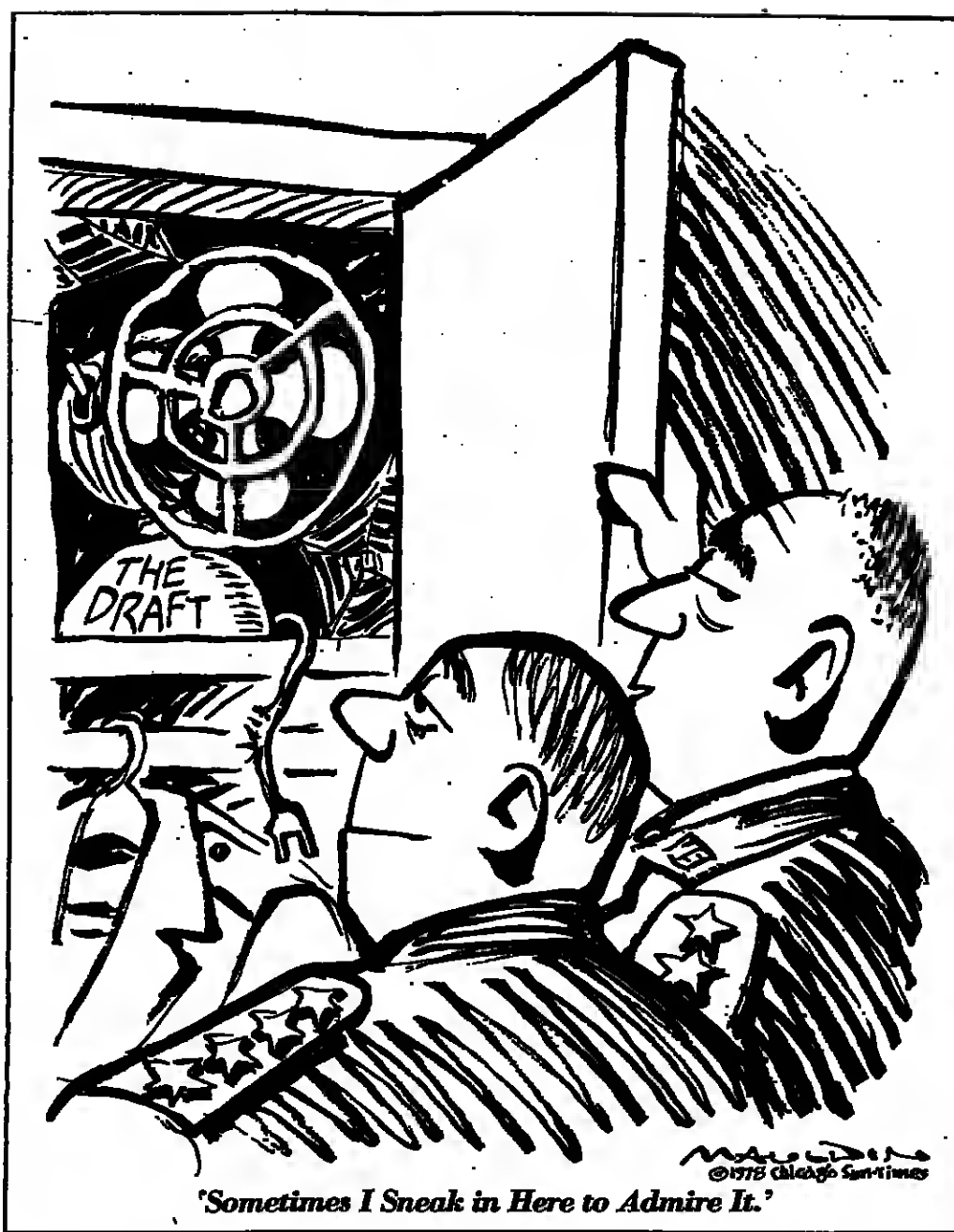
August 12, 1906

WASHINGTON — The news that the Panama Canal Commission has decided to employ 1,500 Chinese coolies on canal work as an experiment has aroused the ire of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who has always fought any lessening of the Chinese exclusion. He regards the employment of Chinese in the Canal Zone as the opening wedge for their importation into the United States. Mr. Gompers asserts that Mr. Shootz, chairman of the canal commission, has deliberately broken faith with him. He says he protested long ago against the importation of coolies and Mr. Shootz told him emphatically he had no intention of allowing a single Chinese to land.

Fifty Years Ago

August 12, 1931

WASHINGTON — Disturbances, which have continued sporadically throughout Cuba during the past two years, and which on Sunday resulted in a state of war being declared in the province of Havana, today reached such a climax in bombings and shootings that martial law was declared for the entire island. It is reported that the rebels, who have quietly assembled arms and munitions furnished by exiles in the United States and elsewhere, are rallying round to former President Mario Menocal to test seriously the strength of President Gerardo Machado's government. Gen. Menocal's decision to head the revolution, announced in leaflets broadcast around the island, has furnished a rallying point.



Alarms in the 'Silly Season'

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — It is *Hagbarth* — the main vacation time — in West Germany, that happy annual hiatus when both the governed and the governors flee by the motorized multitudes from the stage and auditorium of politics.

For the media it coincides with *Saureguckzeit* — a sour pickle time: those long summer weeks when, for lack of meatier fare, headlines and newscasts feature noncontroversial over non-events. It coincides with what Anglo-Saxons prefer to call "the silly season."

Thus here, in West Germany's so-called "secret capital," the issue generating as much heat as the unprecedented spell of sunshine is the profusion of nude bathers populating the banks of the Isar River and the city's parks. Or rather, it is the Catholic Church Council's letter of protest to the lord mayor over the matter, and the council's stern demand that the chief guardian of public order and morality "do something" about this "burgeoning nakedness." The mayor also being on vacation, his deputy now wishes he were, too.

Well, so much for the news from Munich.

Statistics

But *Saureguckzeit* is also when the *Immigration and Nationality Committee of the Administration Law Section, American Bar Association*.

But it is hardly alarmist to suggest a closer look. A cursory recollection of German history and a quick glimpse at what has transpired in England in recent months should be justification enough.

And by "German history," one need not necessarily imply Hitler's rise to power in a time of mass unemployment. A more recent era will do: the sudden and spectacular climb of the ultra-rightist NPD in state and national elections between 1966 and 1969.

Was the mass vote for the NPD a sort of protest vote against the formation of the Christian and Social Democratic (CDU and SPD) "grand coalition" government which deprived the electorate of real alternatives? Or was it the consequence of the 1966 and 1967 economic recession, which came as no less of a shock to complacent and prosperity-acustomed West Germans than the current one? And if so, what does this forebode

cism and inclination towards violence among radical rightists?

Granted, the figures fail to reveal some otherwise hopeful signs. Of the 75 ultra-rightist groups, 34 have less than 20 members and only 13 have 250 or more. The National Democratic Party (NPD), which in the 1960s was represented in numerous state legislatures and in 1969 polled 1.4 million votes to come within seven-tenths of one percent of seating a bloc of 25 deputies in the Bundestag, is clearly in decline and organizational disarray. Membership in it last year decreased by another 800 to 7,200.

Yet, on the other hand, the NPD seems to have a successor in the German People's Union (DVU), headed by right-wing Munich publisher Gerhard Frey, which attracted 4,000 new active followers last year, bringing its membership to more than 10,000. Moreover, Mr. Frey's virulently rightist weekly *Deutsche National Zeitung* now has a paid circulation of 100,000.

So much also for those figures. At first glance, of course, there is no relationship between the two sets of statistics, other than their coincidental disclosure at the height of our pickle time. One hopes and trusts there never will be.

But it is hardly alarmist to suggest a closer look. A cursory recollection of German history and a quick glimpse at what has transpired in England in recent months should be justification enough.

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Letters

From the VOA

In his article in the Voice of America, (IHT, Aug. 6) Washington Post staff writer Charles Fenwick has strung a collection of old grievances, grudges, and gossip together with some serious problems and has produced a bad distortion of the VOA. That is unfortunate, because Mr. Fenwick has done a disservice to hundreds of dedicated broadcasters who provide an international radio news service that is second to none. The efforts and skills of VOA's journalists, linguists, and specialists who produce radio broadcasts in 39 languages have resulted in attracting 80 million regular listeners worldwide. Those 80 million listeners to VOA would appear to disagree.

As Mr. Fenwick notes, I am the senior career professional at the Voice of America. I returned to VOA 18 months ago after almost a decade away. Unlike Mr. Fenwick, I found an organization whose employees continue to manifest a level of professional commitment that, despite many problems, can serve as a model for any equivalent group, in or out of government.

Urgent problems do exist. These are not hidden. Nor, as your writer suggests, are they spoken in whispers for fear of retaliation. On the contrary. The new director of the Voice of America, James B. Conkling, an experienced professional broadcast executive, and Charles Z. Wick, the new director of VOA's parent agency, the U.S.

Information Agency, have from the moment of their arrival devoted their attention to the problems of resources, personnel and morale.

Just as importantly, the Reagan administration has provided the managers at VOA clear encouragement to embark on new plans and programs to modernize and upgrade VOA's technical capabilities.

The new leadership has pledged, as well, to insure that VOA adheres to the letter and spirit of its congressionally legislated charter. It is that law — the charter — which defines VOA's program mission and the framework for VOA's future development.

So, too, for the "counterfeit-resistant" Social Security card and, too, for the "work authorization number," suggested by someone with a touch of the comic, to be

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Some Guidelines If Draft Returns

By Bernard Rostker

The writer was formerly director of the Selective Service System.

WASHINGTON — The call for a return to conscription can no longer be ignored. The latest polls, conducted early last month, show that by a margin of 59 to 33 percent, the American people favor a return to the draft. And no wonder: Many leading newspapers and national news magazines have written off the All-Volunteer Force (AVF) as a failure, and pronounced the draft necessary for all of the personnel needs of the military.

Unfortunately, media exposés of the real or perceived faults of the AVF include almost nothing about how a draft would work, how conscription would correct the ills of the AVF or how the military would have to adjust to a force of conscripts. Such an examination is not a defense of the AVF. If the nation is to change the way it mans its armed forces, it should understand not only the failings of the existing system, but also how an alternative might improve the situation and what new problems may develop.

As currently constituted, Selective Service is not designed to correct the problems of the AVF. The reforms of the past decade and current efforts to revitalize the system provide a firm manpower mobilization capability. Such changes as the national lottery for a single prime age group eliminate many problems of the Vietnam era and improve the fairness of any future draft. However, these reforms were directed at considerations of individual equity, not the correction of such systemic personnel problems as skill shortages. Current procedures, which rely upon random selection to help ensure fairness, reduce the discretionary ability to obtain specific skills or provide capabilities that may be needed in the AVF.

Over the past seven years, the Army has averaged more than 97 percent of its quantitative goal for new male enlistees. This goal has averaged about 1,000 per year. Even in the Army's poorest year, fiscal 1979, it still recruited 86 percent of its goal.

If the Army continues to enlist men at the current rate, and the need for military personnel does not substantially increase, the draft might have to provide no more than 10 percent of the Army's new male soldiers. As such, the draft would be able to change the profile of today's military accessions, unless we altered current policies to restrict severely the number of volunteers, decrease pay to make the military less attractive or exclude previously acceptable individuals by raising physical and mental standards. Table 1, based upon the Army's latest (FY 81) recruiting results, shows the impact of various alternatives.

The past has shown that the American people will not accept

conscription unless it is perceived as fair. A system that selects as few as 1 in 100 20-year-old males could be perceived as arbitrary, even if technically fair.

Yet, if 90 percent of the force continued to be volunteer, fewer than 1 in 100 men would be inducted. If the system turned away acceptable volunteers, or raised standards to exclude certain classes of people, it might lose the support of the public.

Current efforts to improve quality raise questions of fairness if applied to a draft system based upon random selection. The law now imposes a limit on the proportion of men in the lowest acceptable mental category (Category IV) who volunteer or could be drafted.

If the law were not changed, Selective Service would have to administer a dual system — one lottery list for persons in Category IV, and another for those scoring higher on written tests. Such a dual system would surely be criticized for creating a favored class in the lowest mental category.

In short, the draft may do little to affect the quality of the force, and it could be perceived to impose heavy demands on only a lucky few. It is not the panacea the critics of the AVF are looking for.

The military would also have to adapt to a return of conscription. Under current Selective Service procedures, the draft population would consist solely of men in their 20th year. This has implications for both the maturity of the force and the skills that new people bring.

Another more basic change concerns motivation. A fundamental truth of the AVF is that, at least at the beginning of an enlistee's career, he wants to be in the military. This is not necessarily true of a conscript. In an AVF, some enlistees may conceal drug use or homosexuality. Under conscription, a draftee may seek to fabricate such disqualifying factors.

Revolving Door

If the military continues a liberal "for-the-good-of-the-service" discharge program for "ineffective" personnel, as it has under the AVF, the draft might quickly turn into a revolving door, with only the unaware and unsophisticated remaining. Even for the military, the draft is no panacea.

The draft deserves serious examination as an alternative to the AVF. Up to this point, little attention has focused on the type of draft that might be needed, or to an analysis of its strengths and weaknesses.

After full consideration, it may well turn out that the nation should return to conscription. However, that decision should be made on the strengths of the draft, not the weakness of the AVF, lest we find that we have traded one bad policy for another.

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On Legalizing Aliens in U.S.

By David Carliner

The author, an attorney specializing in immigration matters, is chairman of the Immigration and Nationality Committee of the Administration Law Section, American Bar Association.

WASHINGTON — The current debate over the control of illegal aliens borders less on a crisis than it does, distantly, on hysteria, a not-unfamiliar emotion in the dealings of the United States with aliens.

Consider: That if the number of illegal aliens in the United States is six million, the attorney general's maximum estimate, the total is roughly 2.5 percent of the U.S. population of 225 million, hardly a crisis proportion.

That although there is neither certainty nor unanimity among population experts as to the optimum number of people for the United States, the "birth dearth" in the 1970s is likely to result in

serious labor shortages in the coming years. We are told, as if banishing the illegal aliens would be the cure, that controls must be placed upon them because of the continuing high unemployment in the United States.

As diverse as are their opinions on unemployment, inflation, the business cycle and economic growth, no economist has ever vouchsafed this solution. Such economists as John Kenneth Galbraith have suggested the opposite, that immigration promotes an expansion in the economy.

Jobs Dry Up

If the need for controls on illegal aliens is uncertain, the effectiveness of the methods intended to control them is even more dubious. It is suggested that if employers are forbidden to hire illegal aliens, their jobs will dry up and that this will depress the underfed and unemployed from other countries from coming here.

One need only look to the experience in prosecuting and jailing aliens who cross the border illegally. Their imprisonment has not deterred even those who have served time in jail from repeating the offense, much less those who have never been caught. If the threat of jail for illegal border crossings has not worked, how likely is it that even a vain search for employment will keep the starving but enterprising Mexican at home?

Moreover, his search for a job need not be fruitless. The most rigorous proposal requires that he obtain a national identity card. Will this be hard to get? All that is needed is a birth certificate showing birth in the United States, easily available from any counterfeiter.

So, too, for the "counterfeit-resistant" Social Security card and, too, for the "work authorization number," suggested by someone with a touch of the comic, to be

verified by an employer whose only responsibility would be to make a toll-free telephone call to a government agency, presumably for an instant answer?

The truth is that none of these systems will work. The explanation for the legislative package of 1) employer sanctions, 2) a worker identification system, and 3) amnesty for the illegal alien is political. The opinion polls show that 91 percent of the American people want something to be done. Uprooting the six million illegal aliens already established in the United States is impossible. So legalize them and deter the future illegal.

One does not need to be cynical to know that the legislative package is intended merely to give the appearance of solving a problem for which there are no easy answers.

However, the absence of a solution for the immigration problem does not mean the legislative proposals will not have other consequences. The requirement of proof for authority to work would bring a qualitative change in the life- and work-style of all Americans. All of us, not just the illegal aliens, will be required to prove that we are authorized under the law to accept employment.

American Look

The proposal for a government-issued work identifier will hobble millions of people in search of jobs. Those who can't prove birth in the United States, those who have lost their cards, those whose need for a job is more urgent than is the response of the government processor. The impact upon those Americans who are thought to "look or speak foreign" will be especially great. Employers who will not risk the employment of an illegal alien will hire only those who look "American."

Congress will do well to forgo a burdensome but simple-minded solution to the problem of the migratory movement of people from one country to another.

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Tracking Biological Rhythms

Tests Show They Could Help Diagnose Diseases

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — If you need hammer some nails, the best time to do it may be at 3 p.m. If you're running a 50-yard dash, it'll probably do it fastest at 4 a.m. If you're about to have a layover, chances are you'll go into labor around midnight.

In fact, practically every system in the body — from the blood, with its rising and falling concentrations of iron, hormones and infection-fighting cells, to the body temperature, heartbeat and blood vessel tone — has its own rhythm that may fluctuate over a period of seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months or years, according to research here that promises to change present approaches to diagnosis and treatment, and perhaps, as well, to work schedules.

Studies at the University of Minnesota show that, far from being a pseudoscientific fiction, biological rhythms can influence susceptibility to disease, response to therapy, and performance on a wide variety of mental and physical tasks.

The research, which now involves several states and universities, has raised serious questions about the adequacy of current diagnostic techniques and treatment schedules, the safety and productivity of shift work and the sedentary nature of typical American meals.

Tipping the Scale

"From the timing of a meal to administration of an anti-cancer drug, working with the body's rhythms can tip the scale between health and disease, even between survival and death," according to Dr. Franz Halberg and Andrew Allen of the university's Chronobiology Laboratories.

Their studies in this fast-growing field are not to be confused with birthdate-based "biorhythms," which claim that a person's good and bad days are predetermined in cycles counted on the day of birth. Although commercially successful, these biorhythms have no foundation in scientific fact.

Chronobiological studies also challenge the long-standing biological concept of homeostasis. This holds that the body normally maintains constant internal conditions irrespective of the environment and that fluctuations in body functions are minimal in extent and of trivial significance.

In fact, according to Dr. Halberg, fluctuations can be both dramatic and highly meaningful, and it is these fluctuations that lead to misdiagnosis or mismanagement of an illness. It could result in conflicting or inaccurate research findings in such studies, for example, as tests of a drug's effectiveness and side effects.

For example, the numbers of infection-fighting white cells in the blood may have daily rhythmic changes as great as 50 percent; levels of blood hormones may vary by 80 percent and blood pressure readings by 20 percent. A treatment that, as a side effect, suppresses white blood cells may increase the risk of infection if given at one time but not at another.

No Master Clock

Further, the studies indicate there is no master "biological clock" that regulates the various rhythms. Nor are the cycles solely determined by environmental influences, such as the daily cycle of light and dark or an individual's activity-sleep pattern.

Rather, rhythms arise spontaneously from within living organisms and are often synchronized with environmental cycles, probably through the "switchboard" in a part of the brain called the suprachiasmatic nucleus, or SCN. But even in the darkest caves, rhythmic patterns, and leaves removed from plants and kept in the dark maintain cycles of carbon dioxide production.

According to Dr. Halberg, the founder of human chronobiology, who coined the term "circadian rhythm" (meaning having a cycle of about a day), "Internal rhythms most likely evolved. First, Homo sapiens imposed on the environment the rhythms that originated within."

Dr. Halberg believes that body rhythms synchronized to environmental cycles offer a survival advantage, better enabling animals and humans to find food and mates and avoid predators.

The different rhythms under investigation involve everything from chemicals in individual cells to the functions of complex organ systems. Even the timing of births has been shown to have a distinct rhythm, with twice as many women going into labor at midnight as at noon. There are also daily rhythms in the ability to remember a lesson, perform manual tasks or add columns of numbers, although the cycles tend to differ somewhat in different people.

Integrated Pattern

Usually, the various internal rhythms are integrated, allowing the body to function like a well-oiled machine. However, the integrated pattern can be readily disrupted by such factors as a change in sleep or eating patterns, incipient illness, jet travel or shifts in exposure to daylight.

Once disturbed, the rhythms take several weeks to form a new, coherent pattern, with some rhythms adjusting to the new schedule within a day while others take weeks to settle down. When body rhythms are disorganized, an individual's ability to function is likely to be compromised, as happens, for example, in jet lag or when work shifts change abruptly.

"The principles of chronobiology are currently being applied to improve drug and radiation therapy in cancer patients."

"Chronotherapy" studies in animals in Dr. Halberg's laboratory at the University of Minnesota Medical School have shown that, depending on when an anti-cancer drug is administered, the animals may be killed by the side effects or cured by its benefits. They also showed that the same dose of alcohol that kills 85 percent of the animals when administered at one point in the animals' day may kill only 5 percent if given 12 hours later.

"Proper timing of drug doses can mean a doubling in the survival rate," Dr. Halberg said in an interview.

Results in India

In a study by Lawrence E. Scheving at the University of Arkansas, timing of combination chemotherapy that took cellular rhythms into account led to a sixfold greater survival among leukemia mice than the traditional treatment schedule. In India, radiation therapy in 40 patients with head and neck cancer resulted in faster disappearance of the cancer if the radiation was given when the tumor reached the maximum point in its daily temperature cycle.

Dr. Halberg's studies have shown that "a calorie is not the same calorie at breakfast and at dinner." A 2,000-calorie meal that results in a weight loss when eaten at breakfast for one week, as the only meal of the day, can produce weight gain if eaten at supper instead, he said. He also showed that carbohydrates are burned faster when consumed in the morning.

Although rhythms in internal body functions, like blood pressure, were first noted a century ago, not until the computer age did it become feasible to analyze millions of measurements, screen out the "noise" and discern the cycles of various physiological activities. Now, with the development of small computers for use in homes, offices and schools, Dr. Halberg views self-monitoring of several "indicator" rhythms, such as blood pressure and body temperature, as a potentially useful tool to detect early signs of disease.

He believes that self-monitoring of various rhythms may be a key to preventive medicine, allowing individuals to detect their own impending health problems. In addition to a standard medical record, people would have a "chronorecord," Dr. Halberg suggested.



Theo Adam sings for drinks in Salzburg production of "Baal."

Music

Cerha's 'Baal' Premiered At the Salzburg Festival

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

SALZBURG — "Baal," Brecht's exuberant and chaotic first play, has been brought to the operatic stage by the Austrian composer Friedrich Cerha in a large-scale work that has just had its world premiere at the Salzburg Festival — an event resonant with echoes of Alban Berg.

Cerha, 55, has until recently been best known as a composer of instrumental works, as a pedagogue, and as co-founder and conductor of a Vienna concert series devoted to the performance of "new music" from postwar serialism on. His reputation was largely a local one until he was revealed three years ago as the man entrusted with the completion of Berg's second opera, "Lulu," a painstaking job for which he has been widely praised.

If, to Cerha's first opera, the self-enclosed seems to continue, with Berg's Wozzeck and Lulu as omnipresent godparents of Cerha's Baal, that can hardly be surprising. Berg casts a long shadow for any contemporary operatic composer, and particularly for one as imbued to the Viennese tradition as Cerha.

For its being a highly uncharacteristic employment for this dignified artist, Helmut Berger-Tuna was shaggy and amiable as Baal's friend Ekart; Marijana Lipovsek, Gabriele Sima and Emily Rawlins were the trio of feminine victims; Martha Mödl, a onetime Isolde, turned in a telling vignette as Baal's long-suffering mother, as did the Burgtheater veteran Paul Hoffmann in the speaking role of a prison priest. Almost 50 other small roles were divided among a dozen hard-working performers.

Otto Schenk's staging in the Kleines Festspielhaus was more effective in the crowd scenes than in its direction of individuals. There was little differentiation among the women, and the homosexual attraction between Baal and Ekart was hardly noticeable. Rolf Langenfass designed a series of rather flatly realistic cutaway sets that rolled efficiently on and off from the wings.

Christoph von Dohnanyi conducted with an impressive, relaxed security, drawing rich and transparent playing from the Vienna Philharmonic and keeping the complex musical apparatus under admirable control.

Five Versions of Play

The composer is responsible for his own libretto, for which he drew on Brecht's five versions of the play. The play tells the story of an anti-social, vagabond poet who spends much of his time singing for drinks in taverns, a totally amoral creature of instincts, a ruthless womanizer, yet not without moments of tenderness and a love of nature. His headlong decline climaxes when he kills his friend Ekart in a tavern and, fleeing the police, dies among woodcutters in the forest.

The young Brecht of "Baal" owed more than a little to Büchner and Wedekind, whose free-wheeling plays provided Berg with the material for "Wozzeck" and "Lulu." But while Berg provided himself with tant librettos, Cerha has been more accepting of Brecht's loose construction, with 25 more or less brief scenes divided into two parts making up an evening that runs well over three hours.

Both theatrically and musically it is a drawing out question rather than an avant-garde tradition that dominates "Baal." Its dramatic structure recalls "Wozzeck," with its sequence of short scenes linked by orchestral bridges, as do some juxtapositions such as a quick cut from the killing of Ekart to a tacky dance ball scene, and the death of Baal followed by a final scene in which two woodcutters laconically discuss the event.

Cerha uses every kind of vocal utterance that the past offers from speaking to singing, and employs a large variety of musical forms — only occasionally of serial construction — including such musical events as a passacaglia, a fugue, a fortissimo, the closed melodic forms used mainly for the Brechtian ballads that exist as songs in the play. It is in the rich orchestral texture — a large standard orchestra with expanded wind and percussion groups and special instruments such as organ, accordion, saxophone, jazz trumpet — that "Baal" most summons up recollections of "Lulu."

Will Go to Vienna

In a musical world that has been notably thin in the creation of new works for the operatic repertoire, this well-crafted work, recognizably the product of a rich musical heritage, seems certain to find a place in the repertoire of theaters big enough to cope with its demands. It is scheduled to go from Salzburg to Vienna and will have its West German premiere in Darmstadt early next month.

But this "Baal" also groans under several handicaps. The title role is virtually the only role; next to Baal himself no one counts, certainly none of his many women, who remain shadowy characters. And Baal is so thoroughly repugnant a person that, despite a prodigious appetite for life he never evokes compassion. And in swallowing Brecht more or less whole, Cerha has produced a work of daunting length, one that flags seriously in the second part, during which a growing orchestral grayness saps its dramatic power. Death comes none too soon.

The hero of the Salzburg production was the baritone Theo Adam, onstage almost constantly as Baal, delivering a bravura performance of boozing, vulgar flamboyance, all the more impressive

Films

'Tribute' Is Largely a Lemmon Show

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Tribute," the play that Bernard Slade designed for Jack Lemmon, has been opened up in its screen edition. To its one-set traffic has been appended a travelogue of Manhattan's theatrical meeting places and hospitals and a few visions of the Great White Way's nighttime electric advertising.

These inserts lead the static original scene bounce with their quick changes and physical agitation, but thematically the scenario is faithful to its source — and more's the pity for the source could stand improvements.

Slade's play is in the category of sick comedy in that it deals rather cheerfully with an actor's agent who, informed that he is fatally ill, is seized with panic as he tries to put his private affairs in last-minute order.

He is a showy wastrel, a good-time Charlie, reckless, debonair in the manner of his tawdry world, ever ready with a snappy wisecrack, the situation trivial or grave. It is grave now and he steals himself as far as possible to face the grim challenge.

His wife has divorced him for his persistent promiscuity and he is estranged from their teenage son, a priggish youngster. The former wife, who bears him abiding affection, comes back to comfort and nurse him and to forsake with him, too, while the son, at first disgusted with his father's bad conduct and cheap trickeries, only stays on when he learns of his threatening doom.

The portrait of the Broadway bouncer is accurate, but though

Soviet Ban Is Seen In Singer's Absence

The Associated Press

MILAN — The Italian union of opera singers charged Tuesday that "political reasons" were behind the failure of Soviet mezzo soprano Elena Obraztsova to appear in Verdi's "Aida" at the Verona Arena on Saturday.

Giuseppe Zecchillo, a former baritone and secretary of the union, claimed the singer was blocked from traveling to Italy by Soviet authorities because Rudolf Nureyev, the dancer who defected from the Soviet Union in 1961, is also appearing at the arena. Obraztsova was replaced by an Italian singer, Bruna Baglioni.

Opera

English National's 'Isolde' Is a Treasure

By Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It appeared likely to prospect that the English National Opera's new production of "Tristan and Isolde" would be most notable for the Isolde of Linda Esther Gray and the conducting of Reginald Goodall, if only because both were known quantities, and known to be exceptionally fine.

The Scottish-born soprano sang her first Isolde with the Welsh National Opera two seasons ago under Goodall. The production was brought to London last season, and established her as a singer and singing actress to be reckoned with. Goodall is to Wagner in Britain what Hans Knappertsbusch used to be in Germany and Austria, and his approach to Wagner is strikingly and rewardingly reminiscent of Knappertsbusch's, especially his affinity with the spacious layout of Wagner's musical and dramatic structures.

And so it proved at Saturday night's premiere at the Coliseum, with both the Isolde and the conductor, the latter supported sympathetically and impeccably by the ENO orchestra, tempting a reviewer to superlatives, and certainly suggesting in the case of Miss Gray "another example of a singer, by no means a beginner, finding in one role the revelation and fulfillment of her potential."

Tenors' Debut in Role

Not all else in this production was cut from the same cloth. Alberto Remedios, taking on Tristan for the first time, sang more heroically than he looked in the first two acts, and came into his own in the tribulations of the third. Felicity Palmer, a soprano, was vocally miscast as Brangäne, Norman Bailey was a squalid Kurwenal. The mellow richness of Gwynne Howell's bass relieved the tedium of King Mark's garrulous homily.

The production itself, a collaboration by the veterans Glen Byam Shaw and John Blatchley, leaves much to be desired, most conspicuously Hayden Griffen's basic set, serving first — and tolerably — as the upward sweeping prow of Tristan's ship, then in the second act as something looking like the slope of a ski jump — leaving the lovers at the point of takeoff with not a suggestion of bowler, hansom, or even a bench — and finally as



Lee Remick comforts Jack Lemmon in film "Tribute."

Slade has drawn it recognizably if with a tendency toward caricature, he has been incapable of extending its dimensions and elevating his subject to tragic size. As presented, the picture is one of a hollow wretch with a trace of surface likability who has been plunged into a plight with which he is unable to cope. A painful case certainly, but lacking any sense of grandeur. However, as William Dean Howells observed, Americans prefer tragedies with happy endings and there is a bow to the box office to dispel the gathering gloom.

The studio publicist, initially defiant, is persuaded to undergo drastic hospital treatment. His ghastly ordeals, which he meets with a brave grin, are recorded in a set of stills snapped by his photographer son. He emerges from his doctors' hands if not totally restored to health at least sufficiently improved to attend a testimonial ceremony hosted by his clients, poker pals and colleagues and reuniting him with his hesitant son, who recites his corny jocosities from memory.

Jack Lemmon is a force of skill and the role is tailored to his talents. He has exactly the proper style for his delivery, making the most of the Broadway bomb motif, the insouciance with which the flashy fellow counters embarrassments, and allowing a peek at the concealed distress that motivates his occasional fits of exasperation.

and dread. Lee Remick as the devoted former wife, Robby Benson as the distrustful son and Colleen Dewhurst as a doctor who hauls him kicking and screaming to a hospital aid in rounding out the picture, but the film is largely a one-man show. On the whole, with its relieving excursions from a single room, it is a better show than it was in stage form. Bob Clark's direction rescues it from threatening monotony, providing it with swift pace and pictorial variety.

"Tribute" is at the Saint-Germain Huchette and the Gaumont Colisée in English.

A recent magazine carried a photograph of Isabelle Adjani wearing a trench coat. The accompanying caption inquired whether she is not the new Garbo. The trench coat looked suspiciously like the one Garbo wore in "A Woman of Affairs," but otherwise the two in no way resemble each other either in features or histrionically.

The new Adjani film, "L'Année prochaine si tout va bien" is enough to call a strike on moviegoing.

It is not the material that is at fault, though it is scarcely fresh. A moody, spineless and not particularly attractive young man has got his girlfriend pregnant and quakes at the thought of being swallowed up by the workaday system he detests. The mother-to-be is of stronger character and, though foreseeing that with a childish, lazy husband she will soon have two babies in her care, she nevertheless gets him to the altar and into the bourgeois world.

Adjani is a perfectly competent comedienne, but as written her role supplies her with no range. She should have demanded that it be given more substance. The director, Jean-Loup Hubert, seems in doubt whether the script is slapstick, farce or social comedy and resorts to comic-strip dramaturgy with the intrusion of the prospective in-laws when the dispute over separations and reunions of the couple run out of gasoline. It is, alas, a rather typical specimen of latter-day French screen entertainment.

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Keeping Ivan Down on Collective Farm Becomes Impossible for Soviet Leaders

By Kevin Kloss
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet leadership cannot keep its young peasants down on the farm, and for one who do stay behind, slovenly use of collectivized agriculture has deeply eroded age-old customs for the nation's land and the unity it ensures.

Low birthrates and the exodus since World War II from hamlets littered across vast areas of central and northern Russia and even Siberia — the "dead places" of vast literature — have brought very personnel shortages in key rural areas.

The country is struggling, with xed success, to overcome the ps by increased mechanization. hile the nation grew in population by 20.7 million, to 262.4 million, in the period from 1970 to 79, the rural population declined 6 percent, to 98.8 million, the 79 census shows.

Urbanization has been intensi-fied further in the past decade by ambitious government programs to force the abandonment of thousands of ancestral peasant communities and collect their residents in new farm towns where life is posed to be more efficient and tnable.

Drive Blasted

These human factors have blunted President Leonid I. Brezhnev's \$10-billion-ruble drive to improve agriculture despite new incentives to private farming and it continue to afflict it for decades to come. For Medvedev, the ardent historian, put the problem is way: "The migration has tipped the countryside of the an ambitious, and most energetic young men and women, and left behind less productive elements."

Mr. Medvedev said that by seeking to duplicate industrialized work schedules, the collective farms averaging about 16,000 res (6,400 hectares), and the vast farms of about 40,000 acres omd consist to the peculiar oeds of farming — which require ng decisions and quick exco-tion depending on weather, soil, other changing conditions. So-t attempts at industrialized hog-t cattle production have fallen short of goals partly because of is.

At the same time, rigid control m above restricts farm directors how they can spend their money d what crops to raise.

"In order to meet people's eds, some farm administrators

take it upon themselves to revamp the inadequate general plans drawn up for their settlements," the Communist Party paper reported. "The 23rd Party Congress State Farm, for example, boasts two secondary and five eight-year schools, a hotel, a shopping center, a parking garage, 184 kilometers of paved farm roads and additional housing, and it will soon have a 130-bed hospital as well. The farm's director was reprimanded for taking such arbitrary initiative. Yet no one will deny that the settlement is one of the finest in the vast lands."

With primitive living standards, stark isolation and mind-dulling work, rural life can take on suffocating dimensions that drive away all but the hardest or slowest.

Grimness of Life

These conditions are seldom seen by foreign correspondents shown model farms on official tours, but private conversations with farm workers and other Russians leave little doubt as to the grimness of life.

Farm life is plagued by two things, said a Moscow-based writer who spent years working on nearby farms: "Fifth and drunkenness. You simply cannot imagine this world."

A professional man who worked as a Young Communist on a central Russian farm said: "The morality is this: Theft from the state is not considered a crime. The only crimes are house theft and physical violence." His words are borne out by endless Soviet press accounts of thievery from state stockpiles.

Feodor Abramov, a 61-year-old author, writer of village themes. He was born in Vorkuta, a hamlet set in the lush grasslands near Archangel, a place he says should be a paradise, with its summer "white

nights," deep forests, settled life and country peace. Instead, he wrote in an outraged letter to Pravda in November, 1979, he returned there to find it a stum.

Unfilled Fields

While the state paid millions in wages and subsidies, he wrote, the fields went untilled and choked with weeds, the cows starved, drunks and idlers clogged the state-farm payroll, packs of stray dogs roamed the streets, trash littered the lovely Pnaga River and Vorkuta's streets, and the young lazed at home while their parents shirked work.

Under the resettlement program, thousands of such tiny hamlets are to be abandoned as "futureless" in the vast Non-Black-Earth Zone stretching about 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometers) across northern Russia from the Polish border to western Siberia.

From 1976 to 1980, 170,000 families were to be moved to bigger town centers to shorten transportation lines, consolidate services and stem emigration by making country life more urban.

Backing up the program was the centerpiece of the Brezhnev agricultural policies for 1976-80, a huge attempt to reclaim 29 million acres of swamps and parched soil that give the region its distinctive name, and to increase harvests. Both programs are in deep trouble. Last year, only half of the 5.6 million acres to be reclaimed that year for cultivation were tillable. The grain harvest was 20 million tons in 1980, the same as the 1971. The average instead of the 60-percent increase that Moscow's planners had said would help justify the expense. Milk production was down 10 percent from 1979, and meat production fell by 3 percent.

Nicos G. Dimitriou, Former Envoy From Cyprus to U.S., Dead at 61

United Press International

NICOSIA — Nicos G. Dimitriou, 61, Cypriot ambassador to the United States from 1974 to 1979, died Monday following a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Dimitriou was Cyprus' minister of commerce and industry for about three years. He also served several terms as chairman of the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and was chairman of the Cyprus Development Bank.

OBITUARIES

Sir Alan Lascelles
LONDON (AP) — Sir Alan Lascelles, 94, private secretary to four British sovereigns, died Monday at Kensington Palace, family death notices said Tuesday. Sir

Itzhak Nissim

TEL AVIV (AP) — Itzhak Nissim, 85, former Sephardic chief rabbi of Israel and president of the Supreme Rabbinate, died Sunday in Jerusalem.

argues Hit Boat in Ohio

The Associated Press
CINCINNATI — A 15-foot motorboat drifted was hit and amped by a string of barges ear-Tuesday on the Ohio River, and ee persons were presumed owned.

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(Continued on Page 8)

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Indonesia Reports Gas Find in Sumatra

JAKARTA — Pertamina, the Indonesian state petroleum company, said it had discovered big gas deposits in South Sumatra. Company Director Yudo Sumbono said the deposits are estimated to contain some 785 billion cubic feet in two formations near Baturaja, 150 kilometers (93.2 miles) southwest of the provincial capital of Palembang. The Baturaja formation is 102 meters (336.6 feet) thick and the Talang Ukar formation nearby is 26 meters (85.8 feet) thick. The deposits also contain about 240 billion barrels of condensate, he added.

Motorola to Expand Semiconductor Plant

LONDON — Motorola Inc.'s British subsidiary said Tuesday it plans to invest some £60 million over the next four years to expand its semiconductor plant at East Kilbride, Scotland. The company said it plans to add 100,000 square feet of space to its existing 150,000-square-foot plant, which opened in 1971. The expansion will raise Motorola's capacity for silicon-wafer processing and make the plant one of the group's largest semiconductor facilities in Europe.

Sumitomo Chemical Expects Sales Decline

TOKYO — Sumitomo Chemical Co. said it expects sales for the year ending Dec. 31 to fall about 5 percent to 640 billion yen (\$2.7 billion) because of sluggish domestic demand for petrochemical products. The company made the sales projection in reporting an 82.5-percent drop in after-tax profit for the first half (see Company Reports). Sumitomo said it was unable to predict profit for the full year but had no plans to change its dividend. Operating losses resulted from higher oil prices in yen terms due to the yen's depreciation against the dollar, weak demand for petrochemicals and a decline in fertilizer export sales, Sumitomo said. But these losses were more than offset by income from portfolio sales to produce the after-tax profit, it said.

Calvi Cleared to Buy Nonvoting Rizzoli Stake

MILAN — The Italian Treasury Ministry has authorized Roberto Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano group to take a 40-percent interest in the Rizzoli publishing house but limited the group's participation to nonvoting shares. It was not immediately known if La Centrale, the main holding company of the Banco Ambrosiano group, would go ahead with its planned 40-billion-lira (\$32-million) investment in Rizzoli as the Treasury action effectively deprives it of any managerial rights. Last month, Mr. Calvi was convicted of illegally exporting funds in the mid-1970s and received a four-year suspended sentence. The takeover bid had also stirred controversy because the names of both Mr. Calvi and Angelo Rizzoli, publishing house chairman, had been linked to Masonic lodge that is under investigation as a possible criminal association.

Eurobond Volume Gains; World Bank, EIB in Mart

LONDON — The World Bank launched a \$290-million, two-part Eurobond, lead manager Salomon Brothers International reported Tuesday. One tranche, with a maturity of five years, is for \$210 million, issued at par bearing a coupon of 16 percent. The second is a seven-year, \$80-million tranche carrying the same coupon and pricing, they said. Salomon Brothers International is expected to lead management. Continental Illinois Overseas Finance has launched a \$100-million Eurobond with warrants, lead manager Continental Illinois said. The three-year bond is warranted by the parent company, Continental Illinois Corp., and carries a fixed coupon of 14 1/2 percent and is priced at 99 1/4 to yield 14.86 percent. Each bond carries two 12-month warrants enabling holders to purchase a separate series of five-year, zero-coupon bonds which will be priced to yield 14 1/2 percent. Ontario Hydro is expected to launch a \$150-million, 10-year bond bearing a coupon of 16 percent issued at par, market sources said. Shell Canada is also expected to tap the market with a \$100-million, 10-year offering bearing a coupon of 15 1/2 percent and priced at a discount of 99 1/4 to the yield to 15.5 percent. Meanwhile, Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique is offering \$100 million of floating rate notes, guaranteed by the French government, with interest set at the six-month London interbank offered rate, market sources said. In the Deutsche mark sector, the European Investment Bank is raising 200 million DM through a 10-year offering priced at 99 1/4 and yielding a coupon of 10 1/2 percent to yield 10.58 percent.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States			
American Natural Resources			
2nd Quarter	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	777.2	537.2	117.0
Profits	69	3.12	14.3
Per Share	2.32	1.12	0.61
1st Half	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	1,100	755	361.8
Profits	114.7	75.5	27.8
Per Share	3.73	2.51	1.46
Loews			
2nd Quarter	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	1,190	1,150	1,150
Profits	35.1	35.3	35.3
Per Share	2.34	2.34	2.34
1st Half	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	2,400	2,210	2,210
Profits	72.8	98.5	98.5
Per Share	9.74	8.18	8.18
McDermott			
2nd Quarter	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	1,150	1,150	1,150
Profits	45.3	45.3	45.3
Per Share	1.14	1.14	1.14
1st Half	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	2,400	2,210	2,210
Profits	72.8	98.5	98.5
Per Share	9.74	8.18	8.18
Norton Simon			
2nd Quarter	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	842.2	812.5	812.5
Profits	32.55	32.57	32.57
Per Share	0.77	0.77	0.77
1st Half	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	1,700	1,625	1,625
Profits	65.1	65.1	65.1
Per Share	1.64	1.64	1.64
Procter & Gamble			
2nd Quarter	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	2,800.0	2,700.0	2,700.0
Profits	144.0	121.0	121.0
Per Share	1.74	1.46	1.46
1st Half	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	5,600.0	5,400.0	5,400.0
Profits	288.0	242.0	242.0
Per Share	3.48	2.90	2.90
Sumitomo Chemical			
2nd Quarter	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	317,444	371,774	371,774
Profits	1,179	6,729	6,729
Per Share	0.77	4.57	4.57
1st Half	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	634,888	743,548	743,548
Profits	2,358	13,458	13,458
Per Share	1.54	8.14	8.14
DSM			
2nd Quarter	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	9,400	7,830	7,830
Profits	91.2	92.1	92.1
Per Share	1.14	1.14	1.14
1st Half	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	18,800	15,660	15,660
Profits	182.4	184.2	184.2
Per Share	2.28	2.28	2.28

CURRENCY RATES

Bank exchange rates for August 11, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

	£	DM	FF	¥	₹	₦	₧	₡	₧
1 U.S. dollar	0.69	1.36	6.55	109.36	24.63	200.48	3.36	2.00	0.02
100 U.S. dollars	69.00	136.00	655.00	10,936.00	2,463.00	20,048.00	336.00	200.00	2.00
1 U.S. dollar	0.69	1.36	6.55	109.36	24.63	200.48	3.36	2.00	0.02
100 U.S. dollars	69.00	136.00	655.00	10,936.00	2,463.00	20,048.00	336.00	200.00	2.00

NYSE Prices Advance on Rate Hopes

NEW YORK — New York Stock Exchange prices closed higher in active trading Tuesday, boosted by hopes that interest rates may start to decline. Analysts said investors, who had been skeptical that interest rates would soon ease, were heartened when several banks lowered their broker loan rates. Chemical Bank cut its broker loan rate to 19 percent, while Chase Manhattan and Manufacturers Hanover reduced theirs to 19 1/2 percent. The broker loan rate is often a precursor to movements in the prime rate. The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.62 points, as advances led declines by about 880 to 590 and volume rose to around 52.6 million shares from 38.4 million Monday. Utility Average Up

The federal funds rate, another key interest rate, was also lower, down to 17 1/4 percent from the day before a close of 18 1/4 percent Monday. The Dow Jones utility average gained about 2.70 points Tuesday and analysts said that index's strength could also indicate interest rates are about to ease. Among interest-rate sensitive issues, J.P. Morgan gained 1 1/2 to 58, Citicorp 1 1/2 to 26 1/2, Chase Manhattan 1 1/2 to 33 1/2, Pacific Gas & Electric 3/4 to 23 1/2 and Texas Utilities 1/2 to 21 1/2. A block of 416,400 Texas Utilities shares traded at that price. Energy and natural resource stocks continued to show gains, aided by takeover speculation, the possibility that natural-gas price controls will be removed and the OPEC ministers meeting scheduled for next week. On the active list, Texaco added 1 1/2 to 38 1/2, Mobil 3/4 to 31 1/2, Occidental Petroleum 1/2 to 29 1/2, Exxon 1/2 to 35 1/2 and Cities Service 2 1/2 to 64.

Among firms identified with natural gas, United Energy Resources rose 1 1/2 to 50, Panhandle Eastern Pipeline 1 1/2 to 39 1/2, Transco 3/4 to 34 1/2 and Washington Gas 2 1/2 to 40. AT&T added 3/4 to 59 1/2 in active trading. The Justice Department may end its antitrust lawsuit against the company. IBM gained 3/4 to 58 1/2 on reports that it plans to enter the home computer market. Of the existing home computer makers, Tandy fell 1/4 to 31 1/2 and Commodore 3/4 to 41 1/2. SmithKline won support. The company said it received permission to market its Tagamet antacid drug in Japan. In other corporate news, McDermott said its shareholders approved an increase in the number of authorized shares to 150 million from 60 million. It did not say what it would do with the additional shares. Standard Oil of California said it is evaluating its 20-percent interest in Amstar Inc. It listed four alternatives: selling the interest, exchanging the stock for Amstar assets of comparable value, or increasing its Amstar stock position, or retaining the 20 percent.

IBM's Personal Computer To Be Introduced Today

NEW YORK — International Business Machines is expected to unveil its entries in the personal computer market Wednesday. The nascent home-computer market is currently dominated by smaller makers, such as Tandy Corp.'s Radio Shack, Apple Computer Inc. and Commodore International Ltd. Despite the threat to their business, competitors say IBM's entry might actually help the whole industry. "The presence of IBM will take away the sting of saying that personal computers are just a fad," says a Hewlett-Packard spokesman. Industry sources speculate that IBM may offer several personal computers, ranging from a stripped-down \$1,200 machine to one starting at \$4,000 and offering color graphics. IBM is expected to adopt aggressive selling techniques far different from its usual method of using highly trained salesmen to concentrate on a relatively few major customers. Competitors are still guessing about IBM's pricing strategy.

U.S. Buoys Foreign Shipyards

WASHINGTON — In a break with a half-century of policy, Congress has authorized ship operators of the U.S. merchant marine to acquire new vessels in foreign shipyards and still be eligible for federal subsidies to operate them. The landmark legislation, which was part of the 1982 budget approved last month, dealt a psychological and financial blow to the sagging U.S. commercial shipyards but delighted the equally-troubled merchant fleet operators. It involves relatively small amounts of money and only a tiny percentage of the country's waterborne commerce, but it has enormous implications for the future of U.S. maritime policy. "It's a very major step," said a Congressional aide who monitored the bill. "It's the first step toward cutting the umbilical cord between federal programs that aid the shipyards and federal programs that aid the fleet." That "umbilical cord," created by the 1936 Merchant Marine Act, has until now made federal subsidies for building and operating merchant ships available only for ships constructed in U.S. yards. With sales, workloads and employment in U.S. shipyards declining, the yards opposed the change and succeeded in limiting its scope. But the ship operators convinced Congress that they should be allowed to reap the economic and technological advantages of ordering ships abroad. In effect, Congress accepted the argument of the merchant fleet operators that their industry, in which more than half the companies have gone out of business in the past decade, needed more help than the shipyards, which may gain in naval construction under the Reagan administration what they lose in merchant contracts. "It's the most significant thing that has happened to the American merchant marine in years," said Albert E. May, executive vice president of the Council of American Flag Ship Operators. "We would prefer to build in the U.S., and we have done so," he said, "but there has been a technological revolution in the shipping industry and we can't afford to subsidize the yards." Edwin M. Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America, the yards' trade association, told his members before Congress acted that adoption of the revised subsidy formula would "have critical bearing on our future market opportunities for important segments of the U.S. shipbuilding industry. Moreover, in today's circumstances, it pits operator against builder." Afterward passage, he said the measure was only adopted because it was contained in the budget bill, not in a separate piece of legislation. If the bill "had gone to the floor in the traditional manner," he said, "this provision would have been struck, because Congress has always beaten it before." Most U.S. flag commercial vessels are not subsidized. Ships used in domestic coastal trade and on inland waterways, and in offshore oil traffic, are shielded by law from foreign competition and therefore not eligible for subsidy. Most of the approximately 500 U.S. flag vessels in the international merchant marine traffic, however, are subsidized in four ways. The Federal Maritime Administration provides construction subsidies to compensate for the higher cost of building in U.S. yards. It also provides operating subsidies, budgeted at \$417 million for the 1982 fiscal year, for the life of the vessel, to meet the higher cost of using U.S. crews. The government also provides federally-guaranteed loans to finance shipbuilding, reducing the cost of borrowing, and grants tax deferrals on revenues that are plowed back into construction.

AT&T Suit Seen Ending if Bill Advances

WASHINGTON — In a further indication of the administration's desire to end the government's antitrust case against American Telephone & Telegraph, the Justice Department's chief antitrust enforcer has said the suit would be dropped as soon as a telecommunications deregulation bill is "pretty well along" in Congress. The antitrust chief, Assistant Attorney General William Baxter, acknowledged at a news conference Monday that his statement represented a further retreat from his vow to prosecute the AT&T case "to the eyeballs." In late July, he had asked a federal judge to suspend the seven-month-old antitrust trial so as not to obstruct congressional consideration of the telecommunications bill. At that time, he had said the administration would drop the suit if the legislation were passed. The judge refused to suspend the trial. Mr. Baxter said that the deregulation bill would have to include two key amendments sought by the administration. And he added that the antitrust case would be kept alive until there was assurance of the passage of the legislation by Congress. The Justice Department's amendments both involve what Mr. Baxter described as "the cross-subsidization problem." One is intended to prevent AT&T from using money from its monopoly operation, regulated telephone service, to undermine competitors in other areas, such as equipment making or computer-to-computer data transmissions, that AT&T would be allowed to enter for the first time. The other amendment aims at putting carriers that compete with AT&T's Long Lines division, which provides long-distance service, on an equal footing with AT&T in their relations with the company's subsidiaries. A House subcommittee is studying competition in the telecommunications industry and does not expect to draft its legislation until perhaps early October. One legislative aide said it seemed likely that the House would still be wrestling with its version of the bill into 1982. The Senate, on the other hand, is expected to bring its measure to the floor when Congress returns next month. The antitrust suit, if won by the Justice Department, would require AT&T to divest itself of its local operating telephone companies and of its manufacturing arm, Western Electric Co. The legislative approach, which AT&T has described as workable, would set rules for AT&T operations, but would stop short of divestiture. Mr. Baxter said he had changed his mind on the divestiture suit because of the developments on Capitol Hill. "I have changed my position in that I could see workable solutions coming out of a legislative process," he declared. "It does seem to be quite likely that a legislative solution is attainable with a high degree of finality and resolution for the industry in a much shorter period of time than a judicial solution." Mr. Baxter said that, while this was somewhat unsatisfactory, he accepted it "in exchange for speed" in removing uncertainty from the industry. Many have said that the uncertainty had raised the industry's capital costs. He denied that the reversal was a result of pressure from the White House. On antitrust policy in general, Mr. Baxter disputed suggestions that the division had injected new uncertainties into which kinds of mergers would be challenged and which would not. Although the Reagan administration has stressed that it worries about vertical combinations — in different levels of manufacturing activity — only to the extent that they may affect horizontal combinations — competition at the same level — Mr. Baxter said the best guide to policy was in the cases brought over the last several years. In his first public comment on Mobil's unsuccessful bid to take over Conoco, Mr. Baxter also said that he would not have ruled out the merger simply on the issue of size. He said the real issue would have been potential competition since the two oil companies "face off against each other" in so many areas. Mobil lost out to Du Pont last week in the bidding for Conoco, in large part because of uncertainty over how the Justice Department might rule on the antitrust issues involved.

Dome to Offer Stock For Rest of Hudson's

CALGARY — Dome Petroleum said Tuesday it will offer convertible preferred stock valued at about 1.8 billion Canadian dollars (\$1.5 billion) for the 47.1 percent of Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas Co. it does not already own. Dome acquired 52.9 percent of the common stock of Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas from Conoco Inc. on June 1, in exchange for 2.5 million Conoco shares and \$245 million in cash — a total consideration of about 2 billion Canadian dollars. Tuesday's offer is in exchange for one Dome convertible preferred share with a stated price of 50 Canadian dollars for each share outstanding of Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas — roughly equivalent to the \$41.70 per share paid to Conoco. The dividend and the rate at which the preferred stock may be converted into common shares will be set in a few weeks, Dome said. There are about 35.8 million common shares outstanding of Hudson's Bay Oil, Dome said. It said it was making the announcement in response to speculation regarding the minority holders of Hudson's Bay Oil. The largest single remaining shareholder of Hudson's Bay Oil, besides Dome, is Hudson's Bay Co., controlled by the Thomson group, with about 16.5 percent. The Dome move had been widely anticipated by analysts who speculated that Hudson's Bay Oil's cash flow would be useful to Dome, which faces a heavy debt load as a result of the original takeover. However, Hudson's Bay Oil has successfully bid more than 200 million Canadian dollars for 63 percent of Cyprus Avnil Mining Co. The board of Cyprus Avnil has recommended acceptance of the offer, and Hudson's Bay said it was making a follow-up offer for the remainder of Cyprus Avnil's shares, at the same price of 44.25 Canadian dollars a share. Hudson's Bay shares were trading actively at midsession Tuesday on the Toronto Stock Exchange at 45.375 Canadian dollars, up 2.625 dollars. Dome Petroleum was trading at 23 dollars, up 75 cents.

Robert Reid, an oil analyst with McLeod Young Weir, noted that Dome's new offer of preferred stock will dilute its stock. He said that, based on a coupon rate of 9 percent to 10 percent, the new preferred stock could cost Dome 150 million to 200 million Canadian dollars in dividends a year. OPEC Secretariat Confirms Meeting

VIENNA — OPEC's secretariat confirmed Tuesday that the organization's oil ministers will meet in Geneva on Aug. 19. "The majority have agreed to attend, and we are going to have a meeting," said Hamid Zahedi, an OPEC spokesman. The gathering — which will last one or two days — would take the form of a consultative meeting without a specific agenda, but the ministers could turn it into an extraordinary price session. International Diamond Sales

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Herald Tribune

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(Continued on Page 4, Col. b)

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When in
Washington, D.C.
meet me at



Blackie's
House of Beef

Adjacent to the Washington Marriott
— OUR 4th YEAR

**NOTIFICATION
COMP TREND TWO:
A MANAGED
COMMODITY ACCOUNT.**

January 1, 1981:
\$100,000.00
Equity on
August 6, 1981:
\$255,499.10
after all charges

Call or write Royall Frazier, President, TAPMAN: Trend Analysis and Portfolio Management, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10005, (212) 269-1041.

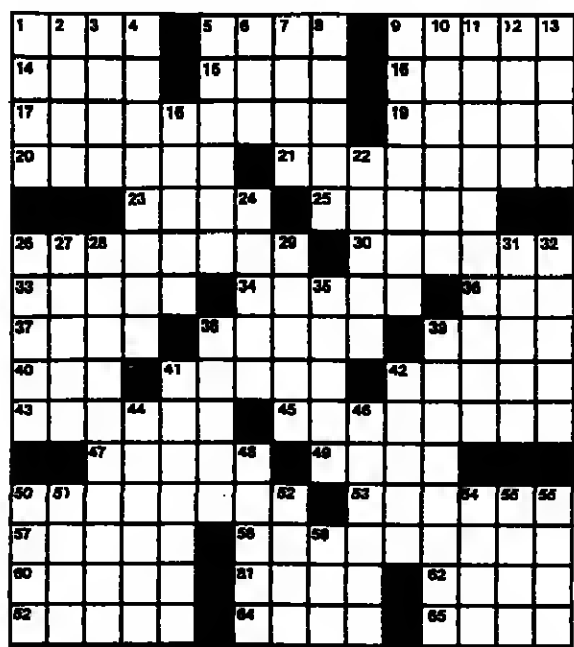
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TAPMAN

THE PLAN

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malesha



ACROSS

- 1 Aid for Spade
5 Musical character
9 Babylonian earth god
14 Suspended
15 Blood: Prefix
16 Grape conserve
17 Puzzling
18 Early TV sensation
20 — William, Lewis Carroll character
21 Compensated
23 Hash-house sign
25 Succinct
26 "Regnat Populus" is its motto
30 Start of comics
31 Fondant
32 Entertainer
33 "The General" (1926)
36 Colloidal substance
37 Bonds
38 Indian serving in the British army
39 Angel's topper
40 Carboy
41 Like suffix
42 Fight
43 Soften
45 Kind of table
47 Result

DOWN

- 2 Street sign
3 Steward for a ceremony
4 Kind of paste
5 Tartar deposited in wine casks
6 Audacious
7 French measure
8 Done
9 Memorable leader at Belgrade
10 Incinerator
11 Nile river
12 Standoffish
13 Certain South African
14 Arrangement
15 Spouse
16 Shown, as fodder
17 Bamboo-ment
18 "Again!"
19 Fur-bearing mammals
20 Item stocked by a plumber
21 Cry from the nursery
22 Gresham's law
23 Root protection
24 Part of DNA
25 One of the heads of France
26 Rose's attribute
27 Sportsman Smith
28 Man in white
29 Beautiful moth
30 Single thing
31 Highbrows
32 Plans
33 Assign by contract
34 Eastern ruler
35 Diamond surface
36 Mistress of Louis XV
37 Not included
38 Entrance to a flower show
39 Tamarisk salt tree

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALABAMA	78	64	MISSISSIPPI	78	64
ALASKA	78	64	MINNESOTA	78	64
ARIZONA	78	64	MISSOURI	78	64
ARKANSAS	78	64	MONTANA	78	64
CALIFORNIA	78	64	NEBRASKA	78	64
COLORADO	78	64	NEVADA	78	64
CONNECTICUT	78	64	NEW HAMPSHIRE	78	64
DELAWARE	78	64	NEW JERSEY	78	64
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	78	64	NEW YORK	78	64
FLORIDA	78	64	NORTH CAROLINA	78	64
GEORGIA	78	64	NORTH DAKOTA	78	64
IDAHO	78	64	OHIO	78	64
ILLINOIS	78	64	OKLAHOMA	78	64
INDIANA	78	64	OREGON	78	64
IOWA	78	64	PENNSYLVANIA	78	64
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MISSOURI	78	64	WEST VIRGINIA	78	64
MONTANA	78	64	WISCONSIN	78	64
NEBRASKA	78	64	WYOMING	78	64
NEVADA	78	64			

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

August 11, 1981	
The net asset value per share of the fund is \$1.00. The fund is not redeemable for cash at the discretion of the fund manager.	
The following table lists the net asset value per share of the fund as of August 11, 1981. The fund is not redeemable for cash at the discretion of the fund manager.	
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ALLIANCE INT'L FUND (N)	\$1.00
ALLIANCE INT'L FUND (O)	\$1.00
ALLIANCE INT'L FUND (P)	\$1.00
ALLIANCE INT'L FUND (Q)	\$1

